Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

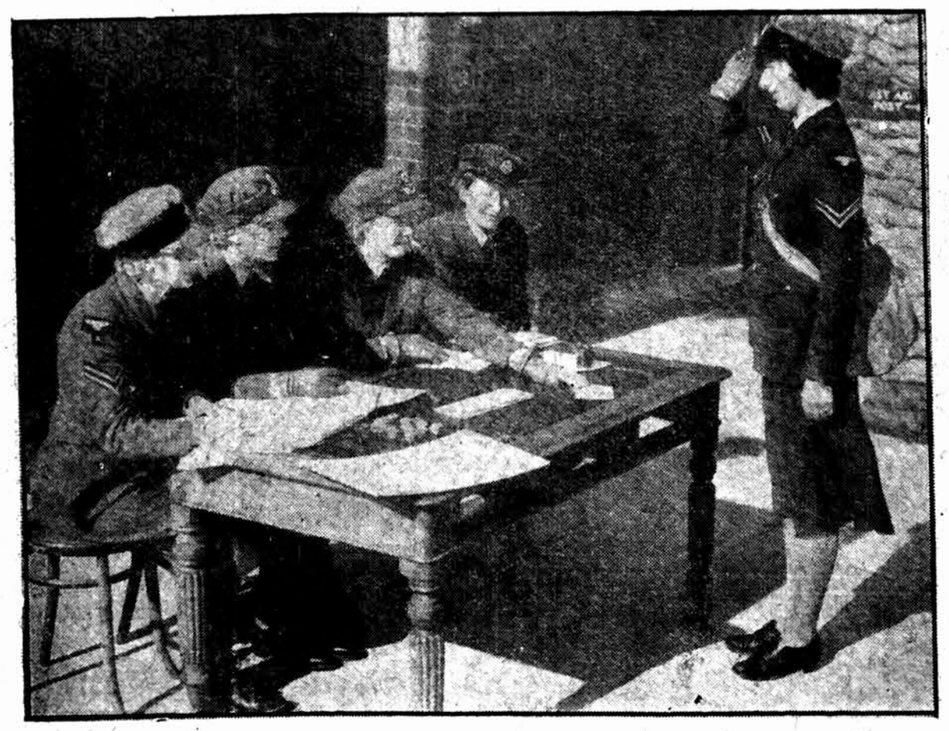
Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXVII NO. 51 BOMBAY: DECEMBER 17, 1939. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

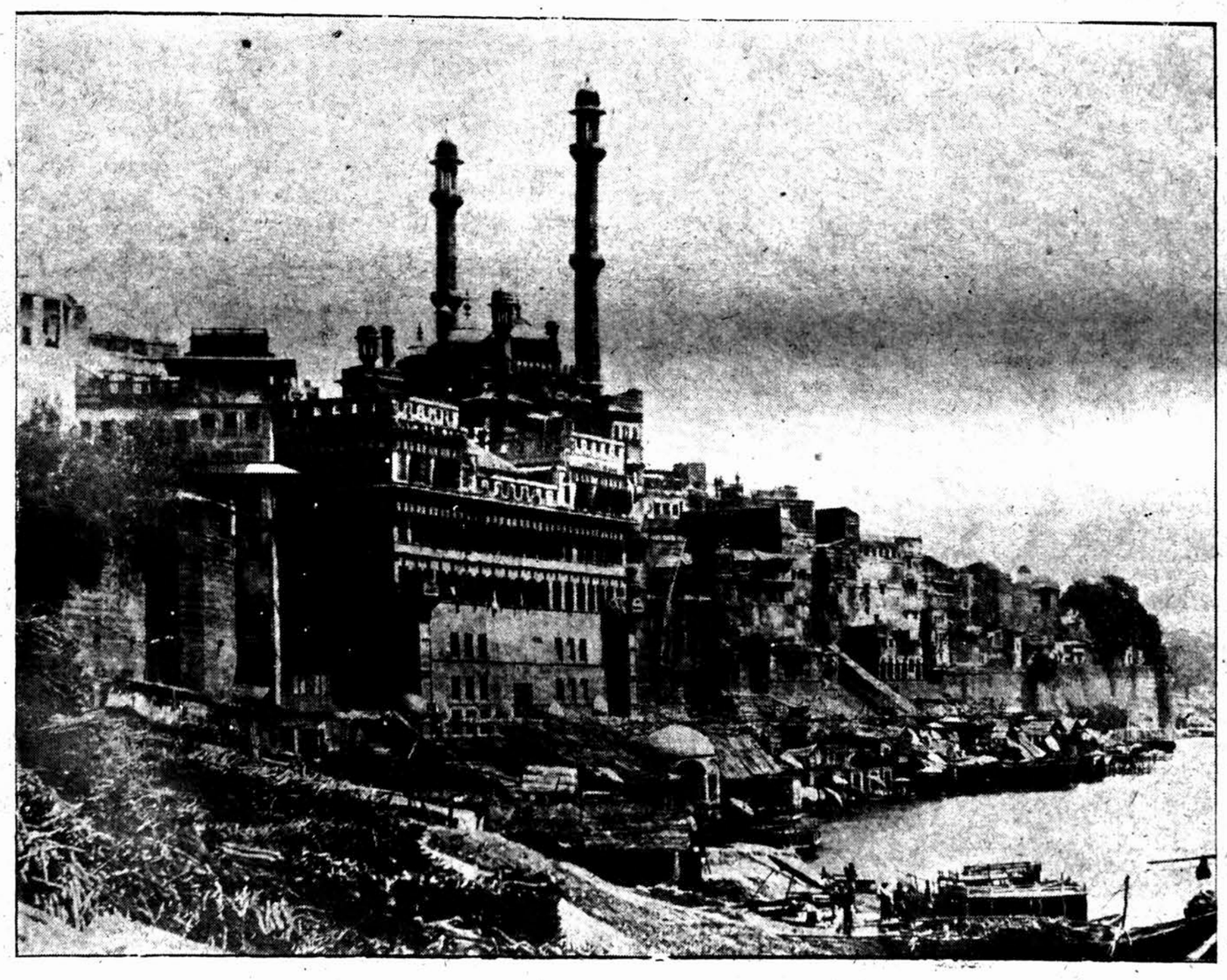
EVENTIDE

—Lalchand Meghani

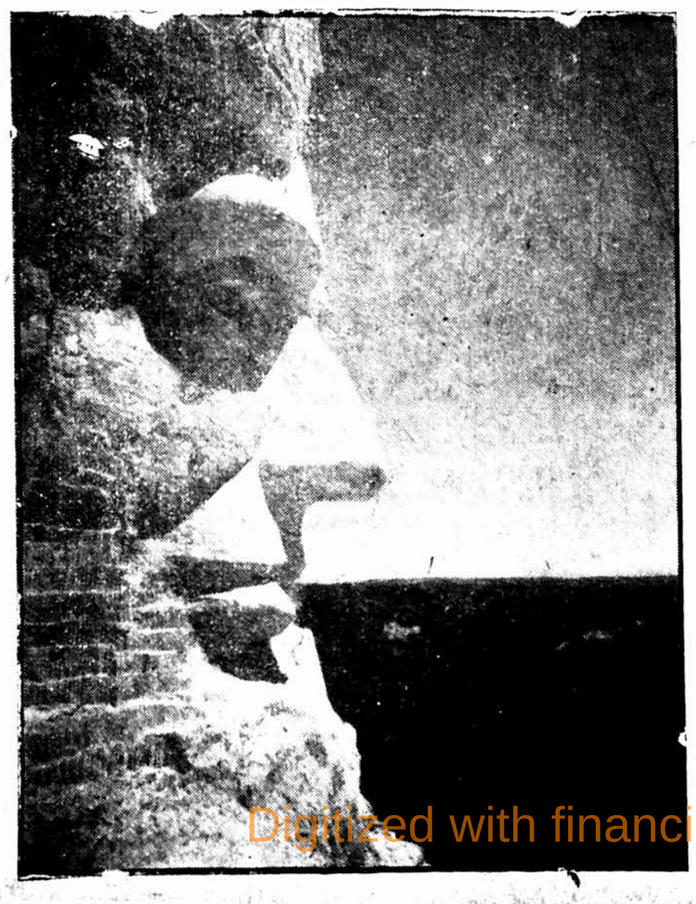


Pay-Day for British Air Girls: A Scene at the W. A. A. F. headquarters.

Lord Nuffield (right) takes up duties at British Air Ministry.



Auranzeb Ghat, Benares.



60 ft. high head of Abraham Lincoln carved on side of Mt. Rushmore, South Dakota (U. S. A.), by internationally known sculptor, Gutzon Borglum.

In Britain lady attendants have begun to take the place of male barbers who have been called away on National Service.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Post Box 322
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: DECEMBER 17, 1939.

I Am Not A Missionary

By N. JOG

ONCE AGAIN I HAVE HEARD IT AND I HAVE HEARD IT ONCE TOO OFTEN. THE OLD OPIATE DICTUM THAT JOURNALISM IS A MISSION.

The latest to utter this time-honoured formula is Mr. K. G. Limaye, a member of the Servants of India Society, who also happens to be the editor of a leading Marathi daily. The setting, of course, was a gathering of journalists and this pious peroration naturally formed the highlight of the presidential address.

"I still consider journalism a mission, which its votaries have to follow with a single-minded devotion," said Mr. Limaye and I confess I would have been surprised had I not come across those sentences in the speech. They form the stock-in-trade of 'ex-cathedrl' orations at all journalists' gatherings and such sentiments and the flowery language in which they are couched invariably draw rounds of applause from the poor hypnotised folks like me who attend such conferences.

◆ ◆ ◆

But as I said I am hearing this 'hocus-pocus' once too often. I have, thank God!, come out of the hypnotic trance laid upon me when I entered the portals of a newspaper office some years ago. The auto-intoxication of idealism has passed off and I refuse to subscribe any longer to a self-strangulating ordinance.

I feel like crying aloud from my office-top that I am a journalist but not a missionary. Nor do I want to be one either.

I refuse to be exploited under false pretences. I refuse to serve as cannon-fodder for the press-lords.

I do not want to live as a missionary, nor to die as a martyr.

Let me make it as plain as a pike-staff that I did not become a journalist to do national service.

I have yet to meet one among my generation who became a professional newspaperman for the service of his country. He may discharge that duty very capably no doubt but it was not that which drew him to a printing house. It was at best a secondary function.

Primarily and pre-eminently it was as a means of livelihood that I became a journalist. It may be that I flattered myself that I had a facile pen and that I would find the most suitable opportunity of self-expression in this vocation. It may be also that I believed I could be of better use to my country as a writer than as a tinker, sailor or cobbler.

Whatever it was that made me a journalist, whether it was the call of the stomach or the conceit of the head, it was emphatically not the spirit of a missionary.

I want to cry this from my office-top and I call upon all my colleagues to attest my protest.

◆ ◆ ◆

Why is it that journalists alone of all people are called upon to live like missionaries?—I have always wondered. It is the privilege and duty of each and everybody, to whatever occupation he might belong, to do his level best for his country, provided he has got that national consciousness. Then why, in the name of Moses, is the crown of thorns sought to be placed on the journalists' head alone?

The lawyers are at perfect liberty to fleece their clients and amass fortunes. A doctor may charge any fancy fees for his services. A merchant, of course, is there to mint money. And so on with every other avocation and profession, trade and industry. Mammon and patriotism march very nicely together in all those lines.

But say you are a journalist and prepare to be crucified as a missionary! In the words of the Sanskrit stanza thenceforth you can lie on the earth, subsist on air and water and be covered by the sky. Willy-nilly you bear a heavy cross as long as you live!

Why? Why? Why? I ask. Does my stomach become the less of a gnawing organ because I live—or rather try to live—by doing "black upon white" (as a vernacular phrase goes) instead of, like the lawyers, changing black into white and vice versa?

Do my normal human appetites evaporate no sooner I enter a newspaper office? Do I not want to marry and have babies? And why should I not keep at least a baby car? Why should I be compelled to deny myself every luxury and to do without many a necessity? Why? Why? Why?

◆ ◆ ◆

As I visualise it, we journalists are our own biggest enemies. We are so keen on fighting the battles of other people that we have no time—or even thought—to champion our own cause. We are so busy befriending the oppressed and the exploited that we hardly remember that we are in the same hole.

Not that the Indian newspaper industry is not a paying proposition now. Whatever it may have been in the time of Tilak and Motilal Ghosh—and I take off my hat to those newspaper-missionaries: *they were missionaries*—the profession is at present emphatically in a position to give a decent remuneration to its workers.

Unfortunately, however, the conditions existing at present are all wrong. Capitalistic control on the one hand and the appalling unemployment among the educated classes on the other have between them reduced journalism to its present sorry level.

It takes five years to get a pleader's "Sanad" and seven years to be allowed to practise as a physician or surgeon. Only those with a particular bent can qualify as engineers.

But our ranks are open to all comers. Half the unemployed graduates of India style themselves as journalists on the strength of having contributed an article to their college journals or an occasional Letter to the Editor: One who has written for a journal 'ipso facto' becomes a journalist—doesn't he? There are no arrangements for specialised training and those who do want to learn the business must swim through the time-honoured channel of unpaid apprenticeship. And they remain unpaid—or at best (if they are lucky enough) ill-paid—long after they have ceased to be apprentices! Of course there are lucky exceptions but it only makes the situation still more unenviable—and unendurable by the nauseating contrast.

Is there no remedy? Is journalism to remain the last refuge of the unemployed and the exploited? Are we, who belong to it, to go from year to year on half-filled bellies?

◆ ◆ ◆

No. We must begin by resolutely refusing to call ourselves missionaries. Enough of this flattering unction, this mental Manna, this spiritual soporific and this professional poison. We are as good patriots as any but we are no more a missionary than the fellow who is working in the High Court, or the hospital, or the Stock Exchange, or the factory.

As it is, journalism is a hard task-master. Our work is as responsible as it is gruelling. There are no fixed hours of work and no holidays at all. In sheer justice, therefore, we must receive more—and not less—recompense from society for all our devoted labours.

> ***I feel like crying aloud from my office-top that I am a journalist—but not a missionary. Nor do I want to be one either.***
>
> ***I refuse to be exploited under false pretences.***
>
> ***I do not want to live as a missionary, nor to die as a martyr.***

I hope to goodness, therefore, that people in position of authority and trust like Mr. K. G. Limaye will desist from giving currency to such suicidal slogans. Let them remember the appalling conditions operating in the profession and try to ensure a certain basic, decent standard of living for their colleagues, however humble they might be, instead of feeding them on the opiate cry of being missionaries.

And let us not be fooled any longer. Let us beware that it is often the fellow who is quite well off who expatiates on such "buck-ups" and exploits the idealism of many a young like you and me.

(No reference to Mr. Limaye here. I know he is a true missionary, *not because he happens to be an editor* but because he is a life-member of that avowedly missionary body, the Servant of India Society, founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale.)

I have heard the ancient and hallowed lie once again and I have heard it once too often. Let it now lie nailed to the counter.

In This Issue

	Page.
I Am Not A Missionary	1
Moghul Paintings	2
Civilization Of To-day is Doomed	3
Are There Ghosts?	4
Tolerance	4
Emperor of Budapest's Night Life	5
Some After-Dinner Reminiscences	6
Hitler Is Not Such An Ass	7
"The Architect And His Idea"	8
Book Reviews	9
Women's Page	24
Children's Corner	25
World of Stamps	26
Scouts' Page	27
Puzzles	29

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

British Ex-Soldiers' Sons Before Tribunals

AT the London Tribunal for Conscientious Objectors the father of Stephen Addison, a civil servant, of St. James's Gardens, Wembley, said that in the last war he himself had appeared before the tribunal at Paddington. "They dismissed my application although it was based on Christian grounds", he added. "It was left to a military court-martial to bring in that I was genuine".

Directing that Addison, a member of the Plymouth Brethren, be registered as a conscientious objector and should stay in his present occupation, Judge Hargreaves, the chairman, observed: "If he feels obliged to resign from the Civil Service that is a matter that will have to be considered."

Dennis Graham Adey, of Perth Road, Ilford, another civil servant, said that he was a Christadelphian, members of which must not join the fighting services or the police force. Asked if the Christadelphians objected to the protection of the police, he replied: "If anything happened we would not take it before the court; we are not allowed to bring a civil action."

Judge Hargreaves: If they feel they have been swindled I expect they come to the courts just as quickly as anybody.

Adey: I would not, personally.

Adey was exempted from combatant duties.

"PROPAGANDA"

Harry Frederick Baxter, a sugar miller of Clarendon Road, E., described the Nazi torture revelations in the Government's White Paper as "propaganda", and added, "I think they are made more of than they should be".

Sir James Baillie: Suppose those same people acted in the same way to your own fellow-countrymen, would you tolerate it?

Baxter: I should not like it, but I should certainly not resist it by force. I would submit to it.

Baxter, who said that his father, sister, and himself once opened a "peace shop" in Hull to distribute pacifist literature, was granted exemption from combatant service only.

Reuben Bolt, a lorry driver of Wick Road, Homerton, E., the son of a soldier who suffered shell shock in the last war, gave notice of appeal when he was granted exemption from combatant service. "Ever since I was old enough to talk and hear and see things for myself", he said, "I have seen enough to know that what my father got for fighting for his country was not worth fighting for. I was fetched up in the slums and not well educated, thanks to the Government. I was at a slum school and all we did was just mess about".

MR. LANSBURY'S TESTIMONIAL

A letter from Mr. George Lansbury read on behalf of an East End warehouseman, John Sylvester Carlisle, of Fairfield Road, Bow, said that Carlisle became a convinced pacifist about two and a half years ago and later joined the Peace Pledge Union. "From my personal observation I am confident he is sincere in his opposition to war", he added.

Carlisle said his father was blinded in one eye in the last war and died four years ago. "I believe", he said, "that we could pacifically resist Herr Hitler in spite of invading armies". Carlisle was registered on condition that he obtained work in agriculture or forestry within a month.

Leonard Charles Cook, architect's clerk, of Wembley, did not mention to the tribunal that he had only one eye. His 22-year-old brother, Arthur William Cook, waited until Leonard had sat down and then told the tribunal: "My brother would very probably have been rejected from the Army on medical grounds owing to the fact that through an accident when a boy he has only one eye. But he would far rather come before the tribunal and state his claims sincerely than try to get out of fighting by back-door methods through his physical disability".

Cook was registered as a conscientious objector conditional on his obtaining work in agriculture or forestry.

WAR AS "MASS MURDER"

A young Cornish sorting clerk and telegraphist, who said he regarded war as "mass murder and in no circumstances justified" told the South-West Conscientious Objectors' Tribunal at Bristol yesterday that his father, a Methodist local preacher, was imprisoned as a conscientious objector in 1916. The man, P. J. Tremewan (20), of Truro, was placed on the register unconditionally.

A. G. Stephens, a farmer and secretary of a Methodist Sunday school at Launceston, was asked if he objected to growing food for the troops. "I undertake to grow food for all people who wish to eat to live", was the reply. He also was placed on the register unconditionally.

"Suppose the country was invaded, would your objection still hold good?" was a question put to H. J. Rundle (20), a Truro milk roundsman. "Yes, sir", he replied.

Mr. A. L. Hobhouse (a member of the tribunal): Do you object to force in civil life—a policeman for example?—I feel there is only one way for a Christian to live; that is the way of love.

He was granted unconditional exemption.

A Swindon railway clerk, who does lay preaching told the tribunal that if his company started making gun-powder vans he would claim the right to withdraw from his present occupation. He was granted unconditional exemption.

Maurice J. Smith, the applicant, said that he belonged to the Railway Evangelical Mission and could not reconcile war with the teaching of Christ.—"Manchester Guardian".

Great Books In Brief

"WALDEN"

By HENRY THOREAU

During his own lifetime, Henry Thoreau was not widely known, but in the last ten years there has been a great delving of readers into the pages of his books.

Thoreau's ideas are indeed more twentieth century than nineteenth. College students of the past 15 years have found stimulation to their own trend of thinking from this man who not only disagreed with hand-me-down ideas, but who had the courage to go out and live his own thoughts to see if they would work.

To be specific. He believed that slavery should be abolished, and he thought that all courageous people should actively do something more about slavery than deplore it. Therefore, he refused to pay taxes to a government that supported the buying and selling of human beings, and he was lodged in jail for his refusal to pay these taxes. Ralph Waldo Emerson came to see him there and asked: "Why Henry, what are you doing in jail?" His answer was: "Why Ralph, what are you doing out there?"

In young manhood, Henry perfected a pencil that his father had been manufacturing in a simpler form, and his friends expected him to become a pencil manufacturer. But instead, he never made another one. When they asked him about this, his answer was: "Why should I? I would never do again what I have done once."

His most notable experience was the two years spent in the Massachusetts woods. He built his home from logs and lived the two years on dol 72, gathering most of his food from his garden. His reason for his hibernation from industrial activities was " that he did not wish to find when he came to die that he had never lived. He had certain business to transact with his soul." This experiment is related in "Walden," from which the following ideas are taken.

"Morning is when I am awake and there is drawn on me. . . . Moral reform is the effort to throw off sleep. . . . The millions are awake enough for physical labour; but only one in a hundred million is awake enough for effective intellectual exertion." He explains that he does not believe that people are stupid, but that they take the easiest way and follow ready made ideas, tradition, custom, habit, rather than make a new set of ideas from the Genius or their own souls."

The philosopher points out a comparison between physical nature and human nature. After he had been in his hut at Walden for five days, there was a visible path down to the lake. After he had been away from Walden for four years this path was still visible. How much deeper are the paths of tradition and custom. And how few people have the strength to make new paths, following a new route to seek a feeling or an idea that they have long recognized but have never dared to investigate.

A deep response to the moods of Nature fills this book. Thoreau's words reveal a picture of the wood, the hut, the lake, the early morning swims, the long hours of fishing, and the days lazy in physical activity but filled with the deep breathing of his own soul.

The under water world appeared a marvel to him. Concerning the flashing colours and the delicacy of water vegetation he said, "Heaven is under our feet as well as over our heads." Doubtless he would have enjoyed one of William Beebe's under water parties in a diving bell.

A champion of personal liberty, Thoreau had especial appreciation of the day dreams of youth. "If one advances confidently in the direction of his day dreams, and endeavours to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours. In proportion as he simplifies his life, the laws of the universe will appear less complex. If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost. Put the foundation under them."

Henry Thoreau Was a Serene Naturalist.

Henry Thoreau, 1817 to 1862, belongs to the group of writers contributed to America by Massachusetts.

His two years alone in the Massachusetts woods form the most unusual fact of his life. The Encyclopaedia Britannica describes his life there, "Birds came at his call, and forgot their hereditary fear of man; beasts lipped and caressed him; the very fish in lake and stream would glide, unfearful, between his hands." And in contrasting him with his good friend Emerson, "There was nothing electrical in Thoreau's intercourse with his fellow man; although he absorbed intensely he gave off no spiritual sparks." He was a serene naturalist.

Thoreau was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Concord.

Emerson left an analysis of his friend that contains these two thoughts. "He chose to make himself rich by making his wants few." And, "The country knows not yet, nor in the least part, how great a son it has lost." The latter statement proved to be prophetic for long after his death, Thoreau's ideas permeated universities and other places where ideas are evaluated, and he was found worthy of intimate acquaintance.

Mughal Drawing Acquired By British Museum

Realistic 17th Century Picture Of A Black Buck And His Keeper

Prominent among the recent acquisitions of the British Museum described and illustrated in that institution's quarterly is a Mughal drawing of an elephant being fed by a groom, says: "The Manchester Guardian." The date of the drawing is about 1615 and its importance to the museum lies in the fact that it is only the second to pass into their possession, the drawing of a black buck and his keeper attributed to Manohar and purchased seventeen years ago. While the buck is aloof in its stiff yet delicate movement, the elephant is not only made impressive by a skilful use by the artist of a low viewpoint, but the realistic treatment of the loose flesh on the throat and of the folds behind the legs gives it solidity without losing liveliness. The only Mughal drawing of an elephant comparable with it is one in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, signed by Ghulam and dated 1621.

The Japanese collections have been strengthened by the gift from Mrs. Todd of ceramics, lacquer, Tsuba, Menuki, and Kashira. The ceramics include a fine Kutani porcelain plated decorated with fruit growing on a tree and flying insects, a seventeenth-century specimen.

Other recent additions are a figure of Sakyamuni Buddha probably from the Lung-men caves near Loyang, dated A.D. 522, mediaeval silver pieces from Persia, and a gold wine-bowl from the same source; an illustrated Greek manuscript of about 1500; an illuminated late Bezantine manuscript; Lord Jellicoe's autograph draft of "The Grand Fleet, 1914-16"; and a copy of Waghenaer's Thresoor der Zeevaert. Lucas Janszoon Waghenaer was a late sixteenth-century pilot of Enkhuizen, and his tables, instructions, and charts are surprisingly accurate, though his longitudes, when they can be ascertained, are frequently wrong, partly because there was as yet no ready way of fixing them scientifically, partly because the circumference of the world was underestimated.

Civilization Of To-day Is Doomed!

Present War Is Destined To Develop Into Armageddon Predicted By Prophets Of Old

BUT A NEW WORLD ORDER WILL EMERGE FROM THE TRAVAIL, ESTABLISHING ONENESS OF HUMANITY

By ORMSBY MOLLIER

THE new world order that is going to emerge after the present war, which is the last as foretold in all religious scriptures, will no doubt, be based on truth and justice. In this world order no nation will rule over another and there will be a Commonwealth of Nations working in peace and harmony.

To establish this new world order is no easy task and it is impossible for any human agency to achieve it. As at the end of the last war, the victorious Powers discovered that it is an almost superhuman task to apply abstract principles of right and wrong to the tangled skein of human affairs, so also the same thing will be discovered by them at the end of the present war unless and until they recognise and follow the divine principles as enunciated by Baha'u'llah, Founder of the Baha'i Faith, nearly eighty years ago.

Baha'-u'llah's Prophetic Warning

In this connection it would be appropriate to quote the words of Baha'u'llah uttered eighty years ago: —

"The world is in travail and its agitation waxeth day by day. Its face is turned towards waywardness and unbelief. Such shall be its plight that to disclose it now would not be meet and seemly. Its perversity will long continue. And when the appointed hour is come, there shall suddenly appear that which shall cause the limbs of mankind to quake. Then and only then will the Divine Standard be unfurled and the nightingale of Paradise warble its melody."

Before I explain the new world order based upon the above principles, let me forewarr the world that humanity is not going to experience the terrible horrors of this war only, but along with them other calamities such as, famine, flood, earthquakes, plague, cholera, etc., etc., will befall it and our limbs will quake at the sight of such dire disaster. Our present civilisation will be destroyed and one-third of the world population will be wiped off. Not an inch of land on the surface of the globe will be able to remain immune from the trials and torments of the ailing world. Such will be the retribution of God on us for our sins.

In the words of Shoghi Effendi, the First Guardian of the World Faith:—"Humanity, whether viewed in the light of man's individual conduct or in the existing relationships between organised communities and nations, has, alas, strayed too far and suffered too great a decline to be redeemed through the unaided efforts of the best among its recognised rulers and statesmen—however disinterested their motives, however concerted their action, however unsparing in their zeal and devotion to its cause No scheme which the calculations of the highest statesmanship may yet devise, no doctrine which the most distinguished exponents of economic theory may hope to advance, no principle which the most ardent of moralists may strive to inculcate, can provide, in the last resort, adequate foundations upon which the future of distracted world can be built. No appeal for mutual tolerance which the worldly-wise might raise, however compelling and insistent, can calm its passions or help restore its vigour. Nor would any general scheme of mere organised international co-operation, in whatever sphere of human activity, however ingenious in conception or extensive in scope, succeed in removing the root cause of the evil that has so rudely upset the equilibrium of present day society. Not even, I venture to assert, would the very act of devising the machinery required for the political and economic unification of the world—a principle that has been increasingly advocated in recent times—provide in itself an antidote against the poison that is steadily undermining the vigour of organised peoples and nations.

"What else, might we not confidently affirm, but the unreserved acceptance of the Divine Programme enunciated, with such simplicity and force as far back as sixty years ago, by Baha'u'llah, embodying in its essentials God's divinely appointed scheme for the unification of mankind in this age, coupled with an indomitable conviction in the unfailing efficacy of each and all of its provisions, is eventually capable of withstanding the forces of internal disintegration which, if unchecked, must needs continue to eat into the vitals of a despairing society. It is towards this goal—the goal of a new World Order, Divine in origin, all-embracing in scope, equitable in principle, challenging in its features—that a harassed humanity must strive."

Now, let us see what this new World Order is like. In the first place Universal Peace will be established eliminating all the chances of war in future. Perhaps, the primary and most stimulating contribution of Baha'u'llah was an affirmation in unequivocal terms that the case for peace would prosper. "Yet so it shall be; these fruitless strifes, these ruinous wars shall pass away, and the 'Most Great Peace' shall come." His words challenge at the outset the threadbare theory that war is inevitable because human nature does not change, a brand of illogic which is both untenable and futile. Failing as it does to distinguish between the instincts of individuals and social institutions, it is unable to recognise that whereas human impulses may not change, their expression-forms can certainly be shaped and guided

Universal League Of Nations

Then, a Universal League of Nations will be formed for the maintenance of international peace. The present League of Nations failed in maintaining peace, because it had no divine foundation. The future League of Nations will have representatives both of the rulers and the ruled from every country of the world without exception Then they shall conclude a definite treaty and strict alliance between them upon conditions not to be evaded. When the whole human race had been consulted through their representatives and invited to corroborate this treaty, which verily would be accounted sacred by all the peoples of the earth, it would be the duty of the united powers of the world to see that this great treaty should be strengthened and should endure.

In such a universal treaty the limits of the borders and boundaries of every state should be fixed, and the customs and laws of every government; all the agreements and affairs of State and arrangements between the various governments should be propounded and settled in due form; the size of the armaments for each government should likewise be definitely agreed upon, because if in the case of any State there were to be an increase in the preparation for war, it would be a cause for alarm to the other States. The bases of this powerful alliance should be so fixed that, if one of the States afterwards broke any of the articles of it, the rest of the nations of the world would rise up and reduce it to submission. Yes, the whole human race would band its forces together to overthrow that government.

Along with this, an International Court of Arbitration will also be formed. If any quarrel arises between two nations, it must be adjudicated by this international court and be arbitrated and decided upon like the judgment rendered by the judge between two individuals. If at any time any nation dares to break such a decision, all the other nations must arise to put down this rebellion.

A Universal Auxiliary Language

After this a universal auxiliary language will be established. Today one of the chief causes of the differences in Europe and elsewhere is the diversity of languages. As long as an international language is not adopted, complete union between the various sections of the world will be unrealized, for we observe that misunderstandings keep people from mutual association, and these misunderstanding will not be dispelled except through an international auxiliary language. The greatest means of progress towards the union of East and West will be a common language. It will make the whole world one home and become the strongest impulse for human advancement.

Oneness of humanity will then be possible and shall be established. Let there be no mistake. The principle of the oneness of Mankind—the pivot round which all the teachings of Baha'u'llah revolve—is no mere outburst of ignorant emotionalism or an expression of vague and pious hope. Its appeal is not to be merely identified with a reawakening of the spirit of brotherhood and goodwill among men, nor does it aim solely at the fostering of harmonious co-operation among individual peoples and nations. Its implications are deeper, its claims greater than any which the Prophets of old were allowed to advance. Its message is applicable not only to the individual, but concerns itself primarily with the nature of those essential relationships that must bind all the states and nations, as members of one human family. It does not constitute merely the enunciation of an ideal, but stands inseparably associated with an institution adequate to embody its truth demonstrates its validity and perpetuates its influence. It implies an organic change in the structure of present day society, a change such as the world has not yet experienced. It constitutes a challenge, at once bold and universal, to outworn shibboleths of national creeds—creeds that have had their day and which must, in the ordinary course of events as shaped and controlled by Providence, give way to a new gospel, fundamentally different from, and infinitely superior to, that the world has already conceived. It calls for no less than the reconstruction and the demilitarization of the whole civilized world—a world organically unified in all the essential aspects of its life, its political machinery, its spiritual aspiration, its trade and finance, its script and language, and yet infinite in the diversity of the national characteristics of its federated units.

It represents the consummation of human evolution—an evolution that has had its earliest beginnings in the birth of family life, its subsequent development in the achievement of tribal solidarity, leading in turn to the constitution of the city state, and expending later into the institution of independent and sovereign nations.

New World Order

The principle of the Oneness of Mankind, as proclaimed by Baha-'u'llah, carries with it, no more and no less, than a solemn assertion that attainment to this final stage in his stupendous evolution is not only necessary but inevitable, that its realization is fast approaching, and that nothing short of a power that is born of God can succeed in establishing it.

Further, this new world order will condemn all forms of superstition and prejudice, will harmonise religion with science, will teach that the fundamental purpose of religion is to promote concord and harmony, will inculcate the principle of equal opportunity, rights and privileges for both sexes, will advocate compulsory education, will abolish extreme poverty and wealth, will exalt work performed in the spirit of service to the rank of worship.

When such a World Order is going to be established after the war, where is the necessity for India or as a matter of fact for any country, to demand Home Rule or Dominion Status? We the Baha'is all over the world are trying to establish this New World Order for the last eighty years or more and we firmly believe that by the end of 1957 Universal Peace will be firmly established. a Universal language promoted, misunderstandings will pass away and the Oneness of Mankind established. It will be most glorious.

COMPETITIONS

Solutions of price competitions prepared astrologically by the recipient of the Title of Professor from the late Maha Raja of Cochin. Rs. 5/- Annual Horoscope weekly details for 1 year Rs. 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/-. Five questions about your future Re. 1/6 Malayalee Mantras for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2/8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs 25/ Postage extra. Specify profession; and time; place and date of birth; If not known time of writing. Details free

Prof. KOCHUPARET, B.,
P. O. Kottayam, Travancore

ARE THERE GHOSTS?

Here Is A Record Of A Number Of Them

I FIRST met Sir Ernest Bennett in a stuy "two-pair-back" in Bloomsbury. We were seated round a large rectangular table, holding hands, and the room was bathed in a rich ruby gloom. Even the uninitiated would have guessed that a seance was in progress. Actually, we were testing the remarkable medium, Miss Stella C. —and that was nearly twenty years ago, writes Harry Price in "John O'London's Weekly."

Many times have I met Sir Ernest since then, usually in the seance-room, or when dining at the not-too-ghostly Ghost Club; and always have I admired his critical attitude to things occult, and his skill as an investigator of the mysterious.

And now he has written a book packed with stories of real ghosts, phantasms of the living, veridical haunts, playful poltergeists, spirits of animals, and even apparitions of inanimate objects! Unfortunately, in "Apparitions and Haunted Houses" (Faber, 12s. 6d.), Sir Ernest tells us little of his own experiences. His "cases" are reprinted from the publications of the Society for Psychical Research, though some have been selected from the many reports he received when he broadcast an appeal for "veridical ghost stories" in 1934. So many of his listeners had personal psychic experiences to relate, that he was able to choose his best examples from nearly 1,300 narratives!

Psychic Clergymen

Sir Ernest has grouped his ghosts into various classes; those that were recognized by the percipients; those that were unidentified; phantasms of people still living or at the point of death, and so on. Even a cursory glance through his cases, of which there are more than a hundred, reveals the fact that clergymen are either great ghost-hunters or have been the foci of strange psychic experiences. Story after story (not all recent) has been contributed by priests, and some of the narratives are truly remarkable.

For example, on February 14th, 1932, Prebendary Carlile saw the figure of a priest assisting at the Holy Communion he was attending at St. Paul's Church, Woking. Suddenly the figure disappeared, and the Prebendary thought he might have been taken ill, and had retired to the vestry. After the service Prebendary Carlile made some inquiries concerning him. To his amazement, he was informed that no such priest had officiated at the service, though the Prebendary had seen the back of the figure at least four times.

Then he discovered that an old colleague, the Rev. Outram Marshall, had died just before the service began. This, then, was the explanation; the clergyman standing in the chancel was the spirit of his old friend. The Prebendary was convinced of this, though, of course, the figure was a subjective one, as only he saw it.

The Coachman's Son

Another remarkable real-life ghost story was related by the Rev. Gerrard Lewis, vicar of St. Paul's, Margate. He had a coachman named P. One hot and sunny Sunday afternoon, when passing his man's house, Mr. Lewis saw young P., the coachman's son, standing at the area door. He knew the youth only slightly, but instantly recognized him by the close resemblance he bore to his father. A strange look on the face of the lad impelled Mr. Lewis to stop:—

We both stood and looked very hard at each other. Suddenly he advanced to that part of the area which was immediately below where I was standing, fixed on me a wide, dilated, winkless sort of stare, and halted.

His lips did not move, but his eyes spoke and every feature of his countenance spoke—and rebuke was writ large on every lineament of his face. Mr. Lewis was at first surprised, and then annoyed at what he considered the bad behaviour of the boy. He continued on his way and forgot the incident.

Unware Of His Illness

On the following Wednesday it was Mr. Lewis's turn to officiate at the local cemetery. On his asking who was to be buried, he was told that it was a young man who had died of consumption. Why, he did not know, but immediately he felt ill at ease and asked for the registrar's certificate. When he read "James Henry P.' aged 21 years," he could hardly believe his senses. It was his coachman's son. He then heard the whole story.

Without his knowing it, the young man had been lying ill at his father's house for three months, and had died "three days before" Mr. Lewis saw him at the area door. A distressing feature of the case was that the youth had repeatedly asked for Mr. Lewis, who was unaware that he was ill or even at home, as no one had informed him. The look of reproach on the lad's face was then understandable. Mr. Lewis concludes: "I blame the doctor for not telling me; I blame the parents for not sending for me; and with that awful look he gave me in my remembrance, I blame myself, though I cannot tell why."

The above case rests on the testimony of one man, but it was very fully investigated at the time by that arch-sceptic, poor Frank Podmore, who interviewed all the parties and had to admit that the figure seen by Mr. Lewis at the area door was at any rate "not that of a real man."

The Morton Case

There is no real reason why a ghost story vouched for by a single individual should be less veridical—and less convincing—than one guaranteed by fifty persons. But the fact remains that "ghosts" seen collectively, or the same ghost seen at different times by different persons, always appear more impressive, especially in print. There is no lack of ghosts seen collectively in "Apparitions and Haunted Houses," and one of the best of these cases is that recorded by Miss R. C. Morton, and confirmed by a number of intelligent witnesses. Incidentally, the Morton case is the most complete narrative of its kind ever submitted to the S.P.R.

A certain house, built in 1860, was bought by a Mr. S., an Anglo-Indian. His wife died during his occupancy, and he took to drink. He married again, and his second wife also developed intemperate habits. She and her husband quarrelled repeatedly, causing violent scenes. The young children of the first Mrs. S., together with her jewellery, were the subjects of these disputes. S. buried the trinkets under the floorboards. His wife left him shortly after, and S. himself died a few months later. The second Mrs. S. survived him for only two years, and her remains were interred in the churchyard near the scene of her unhappy married life, which appears to be the "disturbing factor" in this very convincing story.

The Face Was Hidden

Four years later, Miss Morton's father rented the house. This was in March. In the following June Miss Morton saw the apparition for the first time: "The figure was that of a tall lady, dressed in black of a soft woollen material." The swish of the clothes could be plainly heard as she moved. The face was hidden in a handkerchief held in the right hand. During the next two years Miss Morton saw the figure at least six times, and the impression she gained was that it was attired in widow's weeds, the "widow's cuff" being visible on both wrists. During this period the "widow" was seen also by Miss Morton's sister, by her brother and his friend (collectively), and by a housemaid.

Miss Morton began to follow the figure about, and finally spoke to her: "She moved, and I thought she was going to speak, but she only gave a slight gasp and moved towards the door." Then, in the spirit of true psychical research, Miss Morton made some experiments. She glued strings across the stairs at various heights, and the figure was 'seen' to pass through them, twice.

Terrified Dogs

The Morton case is a very long and impressive one, and should be read in detail. More than

(Continued On Page 32)

TOLERANCE

It Is The First Article Of Non-Violence

By Dr. N. S. HARDIKAR

Of all the qualities that go to form the character of a man, tolerance is one of the best. The very desire for tolerance forces a man to search his own heart, and try to purify himself in every possible manner. Ulitmately, it helps him to elevate himself to a higher moral plane.

Tolerance is sometimes an inborn quality. Often times, however, it is the result of a long practice which involves much suffering at the beginning itself. It necessitates a great control over the forces of mind and body. When a conscious and persistent attempt is made at the cultivation of its quality, it gradually brings the vision of a man to a higher and nobler level. Then his whole attitude towards his fellow human beings changes accordingly.

Not Weakness

Tolerance is not weakness. It should not be mistaken as such. Both these are like day and night—far apart from each other. The results produced by these are enough to judge the real character of a man.

By nature, a coward is weak and submissive but not tolerant. A meek and weak man is always submissive but it can never be said of him that he is tolerant. A coward can never stand any attacks on him by those who ill-wish him as his flesh and grey matter refuse to suffer the pangs of pain. Generally, he desires to retaliate and take a revenge either personally or through his hirelings. He breeds the idea of revenge, becomes irritable and thinks of violence against all those who attack him.

Due, however, to lack of strength and ability, a coward turns despondent and silent. It is his weakness that makes him submit to the frowns and threats of others and bear ill-will towards them within himself. Weak submissiveness, therefore, cannot be tolerance. It is the fear and awe of the strong that makes a weak submissive, that is cowardice.

Cool And Calm

Tolerance comes out of physical, mental and moral strength. A man who is mentally and morally strong and who knows the method of searching his own heart and benefiting himself by the same is never perturbed. He remains cool and calm on all occasions. It is his strength of will that makes him suffer and face all odds. Submission to threats, frowns or blows is unknown to him. It is the strong will that swallow all bitter pills and still continue his life work keeping the goal before his eyes.

He stands erect and minds not any persecutions. The idea of revenge does not touch him and even if it does, he overcomes the same by conscious methods. He is conscious of the evil done by the attackers either out of ignorance or wickedness and knows fully well that tolerance alone will resist all such attacks. He remains unconcerned with the evil acts as he is confident of its dying by its own weight and dying the sooner when it sees no reaction.

A tolerant person alone can be genuinely non-violent in thought, word and deed. In fact, tolerance is 'sine-qua-non' of non-violence. Generous-hearted he becomes towards all attackers and slowly begins to love them all. It is his own training that makes him tolerant. With his conscience clear, his heart pure, and his head erect, he goes on picking as much experience as he can for the service of humanity and makes use of it. This makes him rise to a higher plane.

Tolerance makes a man's life sublime, loving and beautiful. A noble person becomes nobler still by becoming tolerant.

The Fall And Decline Of 'Lord Hampton' --Emperor Of Budapest's Night Life

By MICHAEL LORANT

"Lord Hampton," alias Roy Vivian, Charles Edwin Alfred Hampton, George R. W. Lawrence, Captain Hampton, and Roy Vivian de Lenoir. His medals, his impeccable evening clothes, his fascinating air of bored elegance, and, above all, his reckless extravagance conquered Budapest's nocturnal society and also the Upper Circles until . . . . .

THE following communication was sent by Scotland Yard to the Police Headquarters in Budapest recently:—

"The photograph of the man which you sent us is definitely not that of Lord Harold Hampton, but that of an international mountebank, Roy Vivian, who at various times has figured under the following names: Charles Edwin Alfred Hampton, George R. W. Lawrence, Captain Hampton and Roy Vivian de Lenoir. He has repeatedly been convicted for various burglaries and swindles. The place and date of his birth are unknown, the data submitted by him are probably false".

This reply to their inquiry was more shattering than the Hungarian police had anticipated. They had suspected the alleged and apparently exceedingly wealthy "Lord Hampton" of illicit manipulations, but they certainly had had no idea that the man was no English peer but a mountebank pure and simple.

Almost A Legendary Figure

Lord Hampton arrived in Budapest in grand style and flung money about with both hands. Soon he became an almost legendary figure in nocturnal Budapest where money is spent freely and people seem to live only for pleasure. No one plunged into the joys of Budapest night life with a display of such lavish extravagance as Lord Hampton. The revelation of Scotland Yard burst upon Budapest's night life like a bombshell.

The tall, smart, well-groomed gentleman who registered under the name of Lord Harold Hampton, Flight Captain, at the Ritz Hotel, arrived in Budapest in October, 1938. His appearance, characterised by a slight limp, suggested distinction and wealth. Soon he wearied of staying at the Ritz and moved first to a large flat in the Bank utca, then took up the lease of an aristocratic mansion in the Var district. Having properly settled down, "Lord Hampton", began to enjoy himself magnificently.

He fell in love with the night-life of the glamorous capital. He became a regular visitor to the smartest and most exclusive night clubs of Budapest and squandered money in this brilliant environment to such effect that he was soon nick-named "Emperor of the Budapest Night Life". His appearances at night-clubs never failed to create a sensation. He ordered the most expensive champagnes for every member of the orchestra and staff. He gave the girls presents of gold cigarette cases, gold compact cases, jewels and anything which his extravagant caprice could suggest. Night-club hostesses and waiters received sumptuous gifts. The "Earl" was constantly surrounded by friends and companions, and he paid all their bills without turning a hair.

On one occasion he took a roll of pink celluloid from his pocket and handed it to a waiter with the words: "Here is a million pounds sterling for you. This is the newest invention in the technique of coloured films and it will make your fortune". It is not known whether the waiter was able to avail himself of this wonderful opportunity. The night-club dancer, however, who received a cheque for 20,000 Pengoes from the "Emperor", was luckier: she cashed it next day and found herself a wealthy girl. Thousands of pengoes were spent by "Lord Hampton" in this way almost every night. Legends about his fantastic extravagance were rife everywhere in Budapest and dozens of companions were always swarming about him to exploit his unlimited generosity.

His Curious Whims

Naturally, the night-club people adored him. No Eastern potentates or Maharajahs had ever been known to squander money quite as wantonly as this English

(Continued On Page 30)

Louise Morenita wearing the valuable fur coat which was only one of numerous gifts showered upon her by her fiance, the fabulously wealthy playboy "Lord Hampton." It finally was revealed that he was neither a playboy, nor fabulously wealthy nor yet an Earl.

At the engagement supper which Lord Hampton gave in honour of his fiancee, Louise Morenita, at Budapest's most select hotel, he posed with Louise (centre) at his side. Her sister, Miss Arizona, proprietress of the Hungarian captal's smartest night club, acted as chaperone.

Some After Dinner Reminiscences

By A. S. IYENGAR

SPEECH-makings at dinners no doubt strikes rather old to the average Indian mind but to the Westerner it is so common a tradition and has always had a special charm and peculiar interest. The Britishers brought this centuries-old custom of theirs into India, but Indians, generally speaking, can be said to have been rather slow to take it, and, in recent years, they have grown somewhat indifferent to it.

But dinners and banquets attended by high-placed Indians, as well as Britishers, were fairly frequent, thanks to the salutary five-year rule that applies to the offices of the Viceroy's and members of Government. Moreover, whenever a Viceroy felt if necessary to make an important pronouncement during the period the Legislature was not in session, some social club or other body was ready and obliging enough to arrange dinners and lend its auspices for the occasion. Indeed, social life was utilized to enliven as well as to enrich political life and there was not that corroding sense of grievance that unfortunately pervades the atmosphere of Delhi and Simla nowadays.

When Sir Harry Haig Was Not Vague

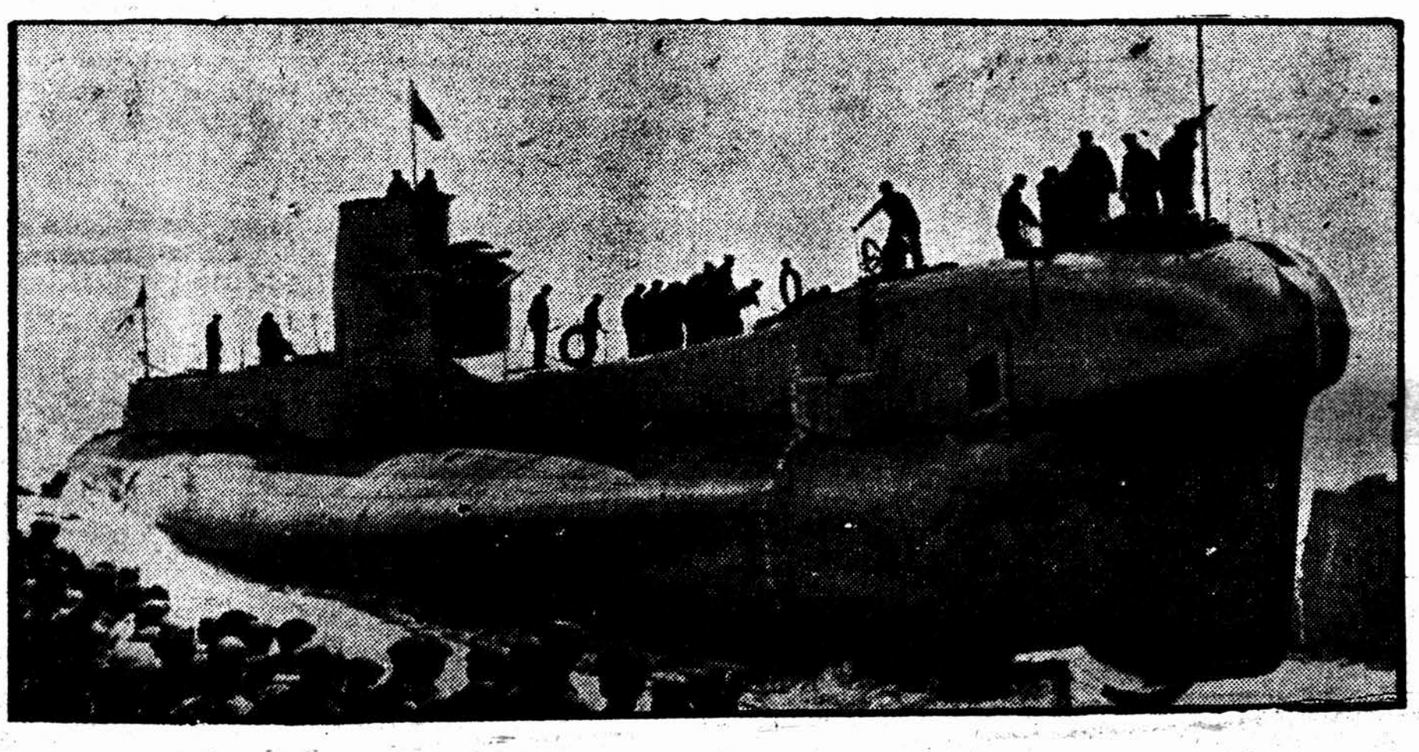
"My Mummy Is The Viceroy!"

Now to the reminiscences. A common feature of all these post-prandial orations is that they reveal incidents that are otherwise hidden, some sidelight on domestic life or an administrative secret shelved in the retariat. A striking instance in the first category was brought to light by Lord Chelmsford when, speaking at a farewell dinner given in his honour, he said "About six months after I had been in India, my small girl was riding a pony, and some stranger came up to her and asked. 'Who are you?' to dwhich she replied, 'My name is Margaret St. Claire Thesiger, my daddy works very hard and my mummy is the Viceroy!'"

No more glaring instance of extravagance attached to Vice-regal tours in the past has been revealed than the one narrated by Lord Chelmsford himself at a dinner arranged in his honour by the I.C.S. fraternity at Simla. Speaking at the United Service Club, he said, "A sincere and humble tribute is due to the great, silent band of District Officers. But sometimes, their desire to meet the wishes of the Viceroy has embarrassing results.

I remember, on one occasion I was making a tour in Burma. It was the custom of the Comptroller of my Household to send on to the various places at which the Viceroy stops, a menu of the dinners which he proposed to take at the various places. I need hardly say that there is always

(Continued on page 31)



Scene at the launching of the Thetis.

Those Submarines!

When They Were Used For Peaceful Purposes

By Prof. J. B. HALDANE, F.R.S.

(Britain's most eminent living scientist).

Outside Poland the heaviest fighting in this war has been carried out by and against the German submarines. They have killed over a thousand British sailors in the Courageous" and the "Royal Oak," besides some hundreds of civilians on merchant ships. On the other hand, several hundreds of the crews of German submarines have been killed and captured.

So we have to understand something about submarines if we are to follow the course of the war.

A submarine can be used in war in five different ways. She can attack other ships with gunfire, torpedoes or mines. A shell for a five-inch gun only weighs some 60 pounds, whereas a torpedo weighs over a ton. So a submarine will generally shell a merchant ship rather than torpedo her.

A large submarine has six or more torpedo tubes, and carries 12 or more torpedoes. A torpedo is really a small self-steering submarine, with 500 pounds or more of explosive in her nose. She has her own engines and rudders, and is kept on her course by a spinning fly-wheel which acts as a compass.

Some submarines are specially adapted for laying mines. In 1914-18 the Germans used them on a large scale, and one of them accounted for the cruiser Hampshire dust-laden archives of the Sec- and Lord Kitchener in 1916.

Besides this, submarines have been used for two peaceful purposes. A German submarine carried a cargo of dyes to New York before the United States entered the war. And submarines have been used for measuring the force of gravity at sea. This is done by means of a pendulum.

A pendulum clock which keeps time in England will go too fast at the North Pole, where gravity is stronger, and too slow at the Equator, where it is weaker.

This difference is due to the earth's rotation, which counteracts gravity at the equator to a slight extent. But there are other local variations in gravity. A pendulum in a room swings quicker if you put a few tons of lead in the cellar below it. So it can be used to measure the density of rocks. You can't do this on a ship on the surface of the ocean, because the waves rock it. But it can be done in a submarine well below the surface. And it was first done in a Dutch submarine crossing the Indian Ocean.

This and later work of the same kind showed that the rocks below the ocean are denser than most of those below the continents.

Attempts To Counter The Menace

At the end of the last war the submarine menace had been largely met by the convoy system, by nets, minefields, trawlers and airplanes.

When the British Government in 1935 made a treaty with Hitler allowing him to build submarines, we were told that British ships had little to fear from them. The widows of the men who died on the "Courageous" and the "Royal Oak" unfortunately know better by now.

Large warships are now designed so that a single torpedo will not sink them. But meanwhile, submarines have been "improved" so that they can fire a volley of torpedoes at a time. This is how the "Royal Oak" was sunk. Perhaps the naval "experts" who told Sir Samuel Hoare that the 1935 treaty was a safe agreement for the British Empire had not thought of that.

The people will want to be sure that British ships are not being needlessly risked.

The announcement made by the Admiralty are intended to assure us that the war at sea is going as well as possible. Certainly Britain is in no immediate danger from the German Fleet. Nevertheless, the "Thetis" disaster showed that our naval authorities can make mistakes—to put it mindly

It is the business of Parliament to see that lives are not lost unnecessarily. There are men in the Labour and Co-operative Parties such as Mr. Alexander, Lord Strabolgi, and Commander Fletcher, who have the necessary knowledge of naval matters. The people look to them to see that the lives of our naval and merchant marine are not thrown away. And the Empire's people and Governments can do much too by bringing pressure on Whitehall.

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY

Sir Walter Citrine, after attending a meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions in France, was brought back to Britain on a French warship, an honour seldom accorded to anyone below the level of an Ambassador. It is thought that he was largely instrumental in securing the support of the Scandinavian trade unions for the present British diplomatic drive in Northern Europe.

"FREEDOM IS IN PERIL"

A correspondent to the "Daily Telegraph," pointed out that the Government is calling from every hoarding to the people to defend Freedom, draws attention to the censorship of a Soviet film now being shown all over Britain. This film, "Professor Mamlock", is a vigorous portrayal of the fight of the German Opposition against the Gestapo and the anti-Semitic pogroms. But in the English captions all reference to Communists among the Opposition are blacked out and passages on the fight for freedom within Germany are deleted. In America these cuts have not been made.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

Substitutes for petrol are receiving no encouragement from British official quarters. Reason, according to City circles, is that powerful oil interests are offering strenuous opposition to development of what may prove a serious rival industry

UNCLE SAM ARMS

Appropriations for national defence totalling nearly £1,000 millions are to be asked of Congress. Included in the scheme will be a fleet of 500 superbombers, even larger than the present "flying-fortresses."

SAFE AS THE BANK OF ENGLAND?

The great Co-operative paper "Reynolds' News" reports a story from Dutch banking circles to the effect that unless the British closed down on the story of the Nazi leaders' private fortunes, Schacht would reveal too much about the former close connection between Bank of England circles and the Nazis.

"Hitler Is Not Such An Ass"

What Stalin Said About The German Fuehrer Fifteen Months Ago

THAT even more than 15 months ago both Hitler and Stalin were thinking in terms of a possible German-Soviet pact is the amazing fact which emerges from a perusal of the following article by Princess Radziwill which appeared in the September, 1938, issue of the American Weekly "Liberty".

Adolph Hitler.

Stalin chuckled. He had just handed me a Reuter's news dispatch—one of a flood of such dispatches—in which the Nazi government sought to convince the world that its hesitation about repeating its Austrian feat in Czechoslovakia was due not to fear of any one but to Hitler's wisdom.

"Do you believe that?" he asked.

"Certainly not."

"Well, you are right not to believe it," he agreed. Then he chuckled again.

I glanced once more at the dispatch. The final sentence read: "Europe owed it solely to the Fuehrer, with his splendid nerve and his boundless love of peace, that this dangerous game did not result in a catastrophe."

This time I chuckled, too. I had just come from Prague—where I had gone to study the Czech situation for Liberty—and I knew first hand just how ridiculous this explanation of Hitler's backdown really was.

"What Hitler was really afraid of," continued the Man of the Kremlin, "was that Russia would move. He was thinking only of himself, not of the peace of Europe."

That this was true no informed person could doubt.

The Czechoslovakian crisis is a thing of the past, but the lesson to be learned from it is definitely of the present and the future; the peace of Europe, and perhaps of the world, was maintained solely because a direct hint was given from Moscow to the Czechoslovakian government to fear no one and to call its troops to the colours, because, no matter how much Hitler might boast, Germany could not afford to lose its prestige by rushing into a war which it would be by no mean sure to win. For Stalin, the best informed man in Europe, knew that the German army was not yet in a condition which would allow it to resist a well equipped enemy

Alliance Indicated

"Hitler," said Stalin, as if in answer to my question, "is not such an ass as some people think. He would like nothing better than a close alliance with Russia."

An alliance between Communism and Fascism! A Moscow-Berlin axis! Here was news indeed. Yet who could doubt that a friendly understanding with the man in front of me was to-day the main objective of every European Government

"Will he get it," I ventured—"that alliance?"

"Russia doesn't need alliances," Stalin replied. "Russia can take care of itself."

Josef Stalin
Chief Commissar, Soviet Union

He stopped for a few moments, then went on:

"I love Russia, and no one knows what I suffer when I hear it, slandered and maligned. Peter the Great also loved it, and made out of it an immense empire. Everybody admits this to-day, but everybody seems to have forgotten how much blood he shed before he succeeded in his endeavour. Nothing great can be done without blood flowing, because blood is the only thing which can cement the fragments of a tottering edifice. And it is not so long ago that the entire structure of Russia was tottering and about to fall. It had to be saved. I hope I saved it, but I don't know. . . . I wish I knew. . . .

Faithful To Treaties

As he spoke, he rose from his seat, a magnificent, colossal figure, a man profoundly convinced of the justice of his cause, determined to restore to his country the place from which she had been banished.

"Napoleon the Third once said, 'The Empire is peace,'" he went on. "I say the same thing, but more truthfully. Soviet Russia means peace, wants peace, will and can enforce peace. Soviet Russia is not aggressive, it hates aggression, but it can meet it and defeat it. "It will remain faithful to its treaties without immediately resorting to war in order to enforce them."

Watching this man—so strong, so poised—I realized more clearly than I ever had before that Soviet Russia, holds the key to the entire European situation. She holds it because she is the great unknown; because, so far, no one has been able to discover the real strength of her army or the intentions of its leaders.

Stalin remains the man of mystery, a sort of Old Man of the Mountain.

What will Stalin do? What can Stalin do?

These are the questions which one finds on the lips of almost every European politician one talks with.

Not so long ago the annual manoeuvres of the Red Army were countermanded without any rea-

(Continued On Page 31)

FLIGHT

The whirring of a solitary 'plane
The harsh impact of metallic sound:
This repetitive screech of the needle
On the gramophone disc
Passes in a spurt.

The sunlight floods in
Each crevice of ugly earth
Beats on each tin-roofed hovel.....

The haunting single note of the kite
Rises and falls in languorous rotation;
Rises and falls in langurous rotation·
Flute-like, it pierces stillness
Of the advancing morning.
The sky is sprinkled with kites
Slantingly poised in motion;
The flash of their wings
Reflects the cool curving grace.

The hungry shriek of the sea-bird
Broods over virginal sand-dunes,
Solitary, curtained in mists,
Stretch after stretch.

In the sad twilight
White sea-birds race
The slow wing flapping on the water's surface;
Four liquid shadows move in flight.
In perfect formation they wheel
With infinite charm....

And night will descend
Smoothen edges of human misery;
Caress in embrace roadside lights;
Drop the dancer's veil
With her invariable charm....
Night will descend on the rags
And night-wind send tremors in the rusty tin.

The curve of pure white wing on the water's edge
Is the recurrent promise;
The slender neck spread out
The rhythmic dipping movement
Keeping pace with the blood-beat.
The shadows on cool salt water
Are the last hope and fulfilment;
Are the indestructible sign:
The anguished image
Pulse of life
In a world that is dead, dead.....

—VIATOR.

OUR SHORT STORY

By ADI K. SETT

The Architect And His Idea

A Parable

THE amber flames of the setting sun caressed the house tops of a city and fleecy clouds drifted over the sky like white butter-flies. The cool evening air rested upon the earth like a mist and the birds flew in long stretching strings to their hidden nests.

The houses of this city were ugly and were built at a time when they were just dwelling places. Their ugliness and ungainliness were pathetically softened by the sunset. It had a most wonderful semi-circular bay which impressed people by its strange loveliness but it was defaced by commonplace buildings for the people had built them in ignorance: only living mattered to them. The people of this city were inartistic and prosaic: to them Beauty always looked through a mask.

On this calm evening, when the last beams of the sun kissed the city, one man stood alone on a hill, overlooking it, in a part of the beautiful Hanging Gardens, and brooded over the ugliness which stretched out at his feet. He was passionately absorbed and he thought of what God had created and Man had committed.

Immobile, he gazed at the unsightly panorama and as he did so, the architect was seized with an idea and an awful ambition was born within him. If the population did not know what Beauty meant, he would be the person to show it to them. He would bring them to their knees when they had understood the secret and subtle mysteries of that great goddess. He would be the great re-creator and build the most beautiful edifices.

So the architect, in the warmth of his ambition, went to the prince, who had heard of this great foreign artist and eagerly granted him audience. And when the court heard of his plans, they were all amazed at the madness of his idea.

"Let me remould the entire city, bit by bit, from these ungainly masses, into something exquisite and wondrous. Men will come from the remotest parts of the world to view my work of art and oh, Prince! in years to come the memory of your name will be immortal for they will speak of the city as having been transformed in your enlightened reign."

And it came to pass that the prince, who was young and impetuous, was seized with the fever of ambition. But the vizier, who was a calculating man and an authority on statistics, preoccupied with economic problems, endeavoured to prevent this idea from being executed. And so he put forward the question of housing the poor. The durbaris or courtiers equally averse to it, aided their Minister.

"The poor?" queried the architect, "the poor? why! they will also dwell in palaces. My buildings will all be palaces and the rich and the poor will dwell together."

"But how can that be?"

"Because my palaces will be cheap."

"They will be seized with ideas and notions," quoth the vizier, who himself had never been guilty of such mental atrocities.

"They will turn Bolsheviks," said the courtiers, thinking of their benefices.

But the architect and the prince were seized with the fever of ambition. "Think of the beauty of the new city! Think of the immortality which will be its prize in the years to come!", they both cried. And the architect and the prince were thrilled and looked at each other significantly.

And at last, inspite of strong opposition, the prince obtained the votes of the Senate and he passed a law that the city should be entirely destroyed and rebuilt. His subjects thought he was a mad man and they considered the architect to be a slave of the evil powers.

So the soldiers went forth to the city and drove the prince's subjects with spears into the open. People would not flee from the city with their belongings and so they lived in the chill of the night and the heat of the day and the air was rent with their lamentations and curses. For the sake of a prince's ambition and an artist's dream, the entire city was upset and all the buildings destroyed. Every one thought it was the plague, for men died in countless numbers but the prince and his architect relentlessly carried on with their inspired dream. They watched its gradual progress as stone upon stone was laid and palace after palace pierced into the sky. The architect's idea crystallised and he thrilled, for he had triumhed and the prince rejoiced at the immortality he would achieve with the roll of centuries.

And after many weary years

(Continued On Page 32)

THIS WEEK'S

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

Sir Henry Morgan's Lost Treasure

Before Morning Morgan and His Treasure Were on Their Way

(By VINCENT TOWNE)

Escaping in a bread cask from Haiti, where he had been sentenced to undeserved execution, Vasquez Nunez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama and found upon its Pacific shore a beautiful Indian village. This settlement, which still bears its Indian name, Panama, became the depot for all Spanish trade with the Southern Pacific coast, especially for the dazzling products of the Peruvian mines, already yielding enormous wealth to the Spaniards, who endeavoured to keep this Eldorado a secret from other nations. Thus Panama became richer than any settlement in all of the Americas. "Bars of silver and ingots of gold were piled in the streets without fear or anxiety for their safety." Yet secret hiding places where the priceless treasure might be pIced in case of attack had been devised. Europe rang with stories of cruelties inflicted by the jealous Spaniards upon luckless traders caught trespassing upon the guarded waters skirting their new-found treasure land

"BUCCANEERS."

These waters speedily swarmed with adventures dubbed "buccaneers" because they rationed their ships with "boucan," a food furnished them by the Caribbean Indians. These buccaneers left their native lands, especially England and France, with the alleged patriotic motive of bringing down upon Spanish heads vengeance for the torture of their countrymen. They pounced upon ever Spanish ship in western waters. One of the boldest of them, the hero—rather the villain—of this story, was Henry Morgan.

Hearing of the fabulous wealth of Panama, he formed a conspiracy, according to which, in 1670, an armada of 37 vessels—English, Scotch, Welsh and French—with 2,200 freebooters aboard, were to capture the vast wealth of the isthmian city. Landing upon the Atlantic shore of the isthmus, Morgan left 900 of his crew with the ships, and taking the other 1,300 with him, entered the Chagres River in a fleet of canoes. After ascending the stream to its source, the army marched nine days overland to Panama, but when they entered the city they saw a fleet of ships laden with the bulk of the Panama treasure—gold, silver, precious stones and beautiful women—putting out to sea.

Inflicting horrible tortures upon those left in the town, Morgan learned the destination of the escaping ships. Boarding a galleon anchored in Panama harbour, the buccaneers slaughtered its crew, replaced them with their own men and pursued the fleeing treasure ships. Soon the galleon returned with three of the larger vessels; also the wives and daughters of many wealthy Spanish residents of high station Scouring the environs of Panama, the freebooters captured 100 mules heavily laden with valuable treasure and escaping to the forest.

Morgan found in Panama 7,000 houses built of heavy cedar and adorned with costly hangings and rare paintings—everything that luxury could afford. Between these elegant homes were beautiful gardens. The cathedral, churches, monasteries and convents had been stripped of their ceremonial ornaments of gold, silver and costly jewels; but by administering horrible tortures upon the priests and friars, many of whom died on the rack. Morgan discovered the hiding places of their treasure in wells and caves. Many warehouses yet remained full of valuables. A second excursion in the captured galleon brought back the remainder of the precious cargo carried away by the escaping ships.

Dazzled by his ill-gotten riches, yet craving for still more, Morgan remained in Panama three weeks, taking possession of the richest villa for his headquarters. Here he held captive the beautiful wife of a wealthy Spanish merchant, who protected her virtue only by aiming a dagger at her heart whenever he approached her. Although he had endeavoured to suppress drunkenness among his crew by spreading the false rumour that all liquor in the city had been poisoned by the escaping populace, his men sank into such lawless debauchery that their new paradise became a veritable hell.

Learning of a plot among certain of the buccaneers to make away with his booty, Morgan burned every ship in Panama harbour. Then he loaded his treasure upon 175 mules and oxen which carried it to the source of the Chagres, whither it was accompanied by hundreds of women, who deafened the heavens with their moans and cries as behind them they saw flames devour their homes. Descending the river in his fleet of canoes, Morgan reached the galleons, but now a part of fleet mutinied because of anger over the share of the booty allowed to them. Keeping his loyal followers awake that night, he placed them with the treasure upon three of his vessels, whose sails he raised while the mutineers were sleeping. Before morning had dawned upon the sluggards, Morgan and his treasure were well on their way toward the West Indies. Somewhere off a group of uninhabited islands he transferred all of his treasures to small boats. Only a few picked members of his crew were allowed to come ashore and help bury the priceless trove.

HONOURED

Morgan thereupon put off for England, where he was knighted, made commander of the naval establishment and later appointed lieutenant governor of Jamaica. He was constantly haunted by the dread that those of his comrades who shared the secret of his buried treasure might reveal it, and he took pains to have them put to death. Before he could recover his vast fortune in gold, silver and gems, he died, bearing with him to the grave the hidden key to his earthly storehouse. Since our interest was established in the West Indies expeditions for the recovery of this treasure have been projected, but it has never been found.

(COPYRIGHT)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

REVOLUTION IN SCIENCE

HERR EUGEN DUHRING'S REVOLUTION IN SCIENCE. By FREDERICK ENGELS. — New York International Publishers.

This is not a new book, but almost a reprint of the second edition issued in 1885. To put in short, the author critically examines and refutes in this book, the doctrines of the new socialist theory of Herr Duhring, advanced in Germany about the year 1875. The whole work is more or less a technical subject, a job for one who has specialised in the theories of natural philosophy and economics. Written more than 50 years ago, its language though simple contains at many places, lengthy and drawn-out expressions, which make it a little difficult to follow the sequence of ideas On account of this, a non-specialist reader is apt to lose his interest in it after a first few chapters. However, Engel's answer in this book to Herr Duhring's doctrines is forceful and is bound to carry conviction. The presentation of scientific background is least satisfactory from modern standpoint, but this is not a serious defect which can overshadow the value of this book as a store of knowledge of sound economic doctrines.

N. R. T.

WARDHA SCHEME

WARDHA KELAVANI NO PRAYOG, by Narhari Dwarkadas Parikh, Printed at the Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad. Prive Re. 0-6-0.

Mr. Narhari has actually put into practice the Wardha scheme of Education, with such modifications as local conditions required. The scene of his experiment is Thamna, a village in the Kaira District of Gujarat. He has set out in detail the working of the scheme, in both its aspects, literary as well as vocational. The treatment is very simple and that is the most valuable factor in the working of the scheme. He has successfully interested the villagers in the carrying out of the work, and their co-operation is a valuable asset, which cannot be ignored. A study of the different branches of the work, as given here will prove a sure guide to others who desire to undertake this work.

K.

JOURNAL (QUARTERLY) OF THE GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY, Vol. I, No. I. The University Hostel, 79, Queen's Road, Bombay (2).

The articles published in this issue are all valuable from a research point of view, and if the quality and tone of the contributions to the present issue can be maintained in the subsequent ones, the venture is sure to prove useful.

K.

Communism

COMMUNISM.—By Ralph Fox Kitabistan. Re. 1/8.

THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DOCTRINE OF COMMUNISM. By R. Palme Dutt. Hogarth Press 1s.

The actual achievements of Socialism in the Soviet Union, the growth of a world revolutionary movement of great power, combined with the crisis of capitalist society as a whole, have clothed Marxism with a living reality which may still be argued against, but hardly ignored.

Lenin summed up and explained the significance of Marx: "You have read and heard of how communist theory and communist science are chiefly the creation of Marx. You have read how this teaching of Marxism has ceased to be the work of a single nineteenth-century socialist, even though he was a genius, and how this teaching has become the teaching of millions of proletariats throughout the world who are applying the teaching in their struggle against capitalism. studying the laws of the development of human society, Marx understood the inevitability of the development of capitalism leading to communism, and, above all, he proved this only on the basis of the most exact, detailed and deep study of this capitalist society through the full assimilation of all which science has given in the past. He refashioned all that has been created by human thought, submitting it to criticism, checking it by the labour movement, and drawing those conclusions which are impossible for persons limited by a bourgeois framework or—bound by bourgeois prejudices."

How realistic was Lenin's conception of the communist social order could be gleaned from his proffered solution to the post-war world. Says Ralph Fox of Lenin: "As far back as 1922 Lenin was discussing with comrades the possibility of presenting to he Geneva Conference a proposal for building an electrified super trunk-line from London to Pekin, passing through most of the European capitals. This line was to have been part of a gigantic plan for the electrification of all Eurasia and would have brought, bread and work to many millions of people ruined by the war. Instead, of course, Geneva became the scene of an attempt to enforce colonisation of socialist Russia by imperialist Europe, and the project was never put forward for discussion."

Communism is a widely discussed subject; but, unfortunately, not always well-understood. Numerous books are written on this subject, and naturally people are puzzled what to read. Obviously the best thing is to read the classics—books by Marx, Engels and Lenin; but these books are not easily available in countries, like India. (Recently the Socialist Book Club in Allahabad has published a few important Marxist classics at very reasonable prices). However a useful and reliable introduction to communism as a scientific social theory, can be had from the well-written books, such as those by the marxists, R. P. Dutt and Ralph Fox.

"The Political and Social doctrine of Communism" is an exceedingly well-written book; in short it is Marxism in a nutshell—written by a leading Marxist theorist, R. P. Dutt. It is logical and clear. Whether you know Marxism or not, this is an indispensable book for a modern man.

Ralph Fox's "Communism" is certainly interesting and is bound to be of special value in that it is the work of a gifted socialist artist. Here he deals with communism not as an abstract theory, but as a real movement. The author, himself a communist, was killed while leading the International column in Spain. In its brief compass, it creates the desire to know more of Marxism. Kitabistan deserves to be congratulated on giving us such important literature at reasonable prices and with excellent get-up.

D G TENDULKAR.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., whose book, "The Town that was Murdered, a biography of Jarrow" will be published shortly.

and this makes the various subjects easy to follow.

It has also very useful tables for general reference and has thus met a much needed want. The Index at the end adds to the usefulness of the book.

The book has 387 pages and is priced Rs. 6. Although foreign technical books are usually costly, the price is too high to make the book popular. The publishers will, it is hoped, see their way to reduce its price at the time of publishing the new edition.

HINDU MAHASABHA

RASHTRIYA SABHA ANI HINDU MAHASABHA. By Dr. Kurtakoti, Published by Rashtriya Dharma Grantha Mala, Rasta Wada, Panchavati, Nasik. Price As. 10.

This is a collection of speeches and writings of Dr. Kurtakoti during the last three years. For the past few years there has been a difference of opinion between Dr. Kurtakoti, who is an ex-President of the Hindu Mahasabha, and Dr. Savarkar, the present President of the Sabha, in regard to its attitude towards the Indian National Congress. All the speeches and writings collected in this small volume deal with this vital question and would be found useful by those interested in the subject.

ON PRINTING

"ADHUNIK CHAPAI", by Krishna Prasad Dar, Manager, Allahabad Law Journal Press, Allahabad, 1939. Price Rs. 6.

"Adhunik Chapai" in Hindi (Modern Printing) is more or less the miniature treatise in Hindi of the English popular volumes of its namesake like "the Modern Printing" by Southward, etc. A similar book on the same lines was sometimes back published from Poona and this is, therefore, a successful attempt to present this subject in Hindi. The book it written in chaste Hindi and as such will help Hindi readers to get from it a general idea of the art of typography and printing from its early days till the present day.

The rendering of English or American names of articles, type styles, parts or bodies, etc., into equivalent provincial languages is not an easy job and hence a good many foreign words have been used in the "Adhunik Chapai". However, if the subject is to be really made more interesting and if a larger number of the people is to be scientifically trained in this line, no time should be lost to coin appropriate Hindi words for such technical words of foreign languages.

A chapter is devoted to each department of printing and is made generally interesting. The book is further enriched by the abundance of blocks given in it

WORLD'S OLDEST ELEPHANT

Jessie, the elephant in the Taronga Park Zoo, New South Wales, is fast going blind. She is now 77 and is reputed to be the oldest elephant in captivity. She has been the favourite of several generations of children. The Superintendent of the Zoo, Major Patten, fears that she has not many years to live. "This faithful old animal," he said, "was the gift of the King of Siam to the Zoological Gardens in 1882. She is a wonderfully framed animal and, according to old photographs, she went to work as soon as she arrived here. She could not have carried children until she was 20 years old, so that a rough calculation shows that she is about 77 years of age. Every year she has carried an aggregate of about 60,000 children—and many adults." Major Patten refutes the popular notion about the longevity of elephants. The idea that they live to immense ages is fallacious, he says. The average age, in his opinion, is about 70 years.

Stop that • Cough!

A persistent Cough is a danger signal of many serious illnesses like Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Asthma and Tuberculosis.

It is wise to be on the guard and stop that Cough at the earliest opportunity.

The surest way to achieve this is to use a reliable remedy that will cure your ailments.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN USE

Rasabin

THE RATIONAL COUGH CURE

A BENGAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, BOMBAY—2.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART IN CONFLICT

INVIDIOUS DIVISION OF ARTISTS — UNBALANCED ARTISTIC SITUATION — DECADENCE OF TRADITIONAL ARTS — FATE OF UNTRAINED ARTISTS AND CRAFTSMEN — PASSIVE WAR ON ART — REHABILITATION OF MURAL ART NEEDED — 'CHILD IN HOME' EXHIBITION — ART IN CULTURAL OLYMPICS — PIONEER OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

The modern art-education in India has very nearly eradicated the prejudice against the practice of art by the respectable section of the society and affirmed the principle that the "artistic gift" is not the exclusive legacy of a community hereditarily devoted to art. It has, thus, created a new social order of trained artists as opposed to untrained artists. But the conflict of the ideals of art, which has been the resultant of the invidious division of artists, militates against the evolution of an unitary system of Indian art.

Unbalanced Situation

The imbalance between inappreciative consumers of art and the increasing number of trained artists is an outstanding defect of art-education. The liquidation of the popular apathy towards art like "illiteracy" is one of the obligations of the State and is the normal function of general education, but the educational policy of India has, so far, ostracised art as an "untouchable." The academic education, having been divested of its aesthetic element, immunises the majority of those, who pass through its portals, against art whose infection, as a matter of fact, is essential to the cultural growth of the community.

Modern India has left the doors of her art-schools open to the creative genius, but has not created an atmosphere for its efflorescence, because the State does not recognise art as essential to the cultural advancement of the people. In a poorly balanced artistic situation an average trained artist has, sometimes, to struggle hard to keep the wolf from the door. The producer of art has, unwillingly and unavoidably, to stoop to a position of the purvevor of pastimes. India has not yet realised that a country, which does not respect artists as producers having a definite and distinctive function in the social organisation, forfeits its claim as an art-loving country.

Aristocratic Art

The social status of the artist is an index to the condition of art. Some people, who by virtue of their riches or academic qualifications and in spite of their poor interest in art, look upon patronage to art as the distinction of their social position, usurp the title of the elite of the art-world and twiddle with art as a pastime or intellectual exercise. Their scanty and superficial patronage manifests itself in favouritism towards sycophants and leaves poor chances for the appreciation of artists of rare abilities and of independent nature.

The system of art-education, whatever its claims be, has not taken cognisance of the traditions of art of India. It has, obviously, not penetrated to the stratum of untrained exponents of arts and craftsmen. The movement ostensibly pioneered for the revival of art has centred round trained artists and educated and aristocratic patrons. Its high-priests have not visualised, beyond its circumference, the potentialities of the revival of art entailed by the co-operation of untrained artists. The outcome of the revival is "aristocratic art."

Unhealthy Competition

Just as "art" is inaccessible to people, "Art-education" is inaccessible to their artists. However empirical the practice of traditional arts may appear to be, the co-ordination of their exponents to the modern movement will not fail to produce a synthesis of art from conflicting ideals, but India does not appear to be in earnest to focuss her attention on the ideal of her future art. Some trained artists, who are convinced that traditional art has not got effete, have endeavoured to capture its spirit and mitigated the sin of competition with untrained and uncared for professionals.

The descendants of those who built India and decorated her with magnificent murals and sculptures and bequeathed the rich legacy of monuments to the modern generation are, if not reclaimed in time, destined to be the waifs and strays of the society. The State and the leaders of the movements for the regeneration of art and industry ought to be reminded that untrained artists are still supplying the artistic requirements of rural India, but they are conscious of their ultimate discomfiture in the competition with their trained rivals.

Survival Of "Mandir"

The local traditions of painting are already decadent because the artists have begun, in order to satisfy the whims of their patrons, to copy pictures of western styles and to insert and even paste mythological figures in western landscapes. The position of sculpture is more deplorable than that of painting, because modern architecture abhors it as a decorative auxiliary.

Untrained architects are being sent in exile by their trained rivals because the obstrusive modern architecture has begun to capture their legitimate field. Temple-building which was a great art of India, has been tremendously hit by the spread of reformative creeds of the Hindu religion, but the alluring term "Mandir" has survived. It connotes, in modern times, any building dedicated to the humanitarian, social, educational or cultural purpose; but the priests and votaries of the modern "Mandir" are recalcitrant to retain its traditional design even in a modified form and to invest it with the spiritual atmosphere of the temple.

Star-Makers

The scope of art-education does not include fine arts like music, dance and drama whose exponents also have to face the competition of the educated class of amateures —their direct or indirect pupils. But what happens to dancers and musicians when they migrate to cities? They are transformed into "Star-makers" by their aristocratic pupils. They have to accept austere seclusion from publicity and to rest satisfied with the remuneration for their "star-making" services.

Sketches from drawings at Galta, Jaipur, by Messrs. H. V. Mithani and L. N. Tiwari.

India's passive war on art is a dreadful economic war on her untrained as well as trained artists and craftsmen. The state and the leaders of the revivalistic movement do not envisage the problem of steering art clear of professional competition and patronal callousness. Art-lovers in England are clamouring for safeguards for art against its devastation by the war, but India watches, with equanimity, the sad plight of her artists even during peaceful times

Mural Art

While making some suggestions on "decorating the Indian home" in the "Hindu", of Sunday 19-11-39, Shrimati Shakuntala Thampi has rightly referred to well-painting in the traditional style. Mural painting was an important item of the scheme of decorating houses, but the apathy of the people and the fashion, prevalent among princes and aristocrats, of hanging European masters on the walls, have deprived the home of its art and art of its home. Buildings, in the modern age of specialisation, entail a much wider scope for mural art, but so long as the Government, municipalities, princes and the rich do not give a lead to the people by re-introducing it in their buildings there can be no rehabilitation of mural art as a decorative item.

Vital Problem

The "Child in Home" exhibition, organised by the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal Ltd. at the Town Hall is a laudable attempt at educating, through exhibits, posters and demonstrations, the public opinion in the vital problem of child-life. Different sections are devoted to nutrition, clothing, education, environments, etc., essential to the healthy growth of children.

The exhibition also demonstrates the fact poorly appreciated in India—that the all-round growth of the child implies development of aesthetic sense. The section of hobbies represents artistic works produced by students of various schools. Though the exhibits needed more judicious selection, several paintings and handicrafts reflect aptitudes and creative abilities of children and furnish typical examples of self-expression

Cultural Olympics

The University of Pennsylvania has organised Cultural Olympics to encourage persons of all ages to participate in arts on an avocational basis. Providing opportunities for self-expression and participant sharing of artistic efforts, setting up standards of excellence and aiding unusual artistic abilities are the purposes of the project. The programme includes exhibitions or graphic and plastic arts and photography and dance, musical and dramatic festivals. Will the universities of India which are generally apathetic to art revise their educational policy and reinstate art in its legitimate place in education?

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union should be congratulated on having organised a "Cultural Conference". The programme included an art-exhibition on a smaller scale and speeches and papers by learned speakers on various cultural subjects including arts like, painting, music, dance, stage and film. The behaviour of some members of the audience who tried to make a poor exhibition of their "appreciation of culture" and of the "art of attending public meetings" suggested that the cultural movement needs more emphasis in India.

Pioneer Of Archaeology

The celebration of the centenary of Dr. Bhagvanlal Indraji —one of the pioneers of archaeology—reminded Bombay of the honours that were conferred upon him in recognition of the rich contribution made by him to archaeology in the nineteenth century. Dr. Bhagwanlal deserves civic appreciation by Bombay because it was the centre of his activities The Corporation, it is hoped, will not fail to commemorate him by naming a street after him.

TWO RUSSIAN REGIMENTS WIPED OUT

Steam-Roller Strategy Fails 'In Toto'

Finns Preparing For Counter-Offensive

OSLO, Dec. 16.

Yesterday's battle on the Northern Finnish-Soviet front was fiercely fought, according to reports from Svanvik, to-day. Hostilities started early in the morning and developed rapidly. Russian bombers played an active part, while land forces, estimated at 4,000 were in fully motorised units. Finnish refugees are now crossing the frontier and Finns are burning all houses destroying every bridge where they are retreating. It is believed that the Finns are preparing a counter offensive further south.

A Moscow communique claims the capture of Salmiyarzi, 60 Kilometres south of Petsamo, representing an advance of 128 kilometres in the central district and "successful advance on the Karelian Isthmus." The communique adds that, owing to unfavourable weather, there has been no aerial activity.

FINNS HOLD THEIR OWN.

Helsinki: After a week of violent fighting all along the eastern frontier, the Finns are more than holding their own in every sector, except in the extreme north. The double threat to Finland's wasp waist has been for the moment averted. Soviet forces estimated at between half a million and three-quarters million strong are in central Finland.

4 DAYS' PITCHED BATTLE.

North of Lake Ladoga, the Finns claim a resounding victory in what is described as a four days' pitched battle Round Tolvajaeri. Two whole Russian Regiments comprising 5,000 men are reported to have been virtually annihilated In the Karelian Isthmus heavy Russian pressure has effected little change of position. The Finns deny that the strong Red Army has even dented the Mannerheim line and the Moscow claim to have broken through is described as absurd.

TACKLESS ATTACKS.

Copenhagen: General Wallenius commanding the Finnish Northern Forces, told the correspondent of the "National Tidende" the Russians, after fifteen days' of war, have attained no object of military importance.

The only gain of economic importance was at Pitkaranta, north-east of Lake Ladoga, with its big cellulose works, Russian strategy, he said, so far consisted in steam-roller mass attacks regardless of tactics.—Reuter.

Finns Claim Recapture Of Village And Tanks: Soviet Destroyer Reported Sunk

HELSINKI, Dec. 15.

A communique claims that enemy attacks on December 14 at several places in the Karelian Isthmus were everywhere repulsed with heavy enemy losses. Several tanks were destroyed.

On the eastern frontier the attack between Loimala and the Lake Ladoga was beaten off and five tanks were captured In the Tolajaervi sector the Russians are retreating in disorder with the Finns pursuing.

After five days of stubborn fighting Finnish troops have cut the road from Suomussalmi church to the frontier and recaptured Suomassalmi village the Russians being pushed towards the lake Elsewhere the situation is unchanged.

A Russian destroyer was damaged and is believed to have been sunk by the coastal battery in the Turku Archipelago.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a few localities south west of the Finnish Archipelago and Petsamo district but did not damage.

Finnish aircraft made numerous reconnaissances and set fire to a column of fuel lorries on December 16.

ALL RESERVISTS CALLED UP.

While the Finnish armies continued to-day to hold up Russian attacks on practically every front a Proclamation was issued in Helsinki calling up the last class of reservists with the result that all men up to the age of 40 and all officers up to the age of 60 are now mobilised.

SOVIET CLAIM ADVANCE.

A Moscow communique states that Soviet troops continued their advance from the direction of Murmansk.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN CLAIMS AND FINNISH COUNTER-CLAIMS

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A Russian Communique on the Karelian Isthmus claims the capture of two villages, which is denied by the Finns.

The Finns hold that 5,000 Russians lie dead before the Mannerheim Line, which has by no means been pierced.—Reuter.

FINNS RETREAT IN GOOD ORDER

LONDON, Dec. 15.

In the North of Finland the nickelmines near Petsamo are reported to be in flames after a Russian offensive. The Finns are retreating in good order, though they seem to have put up a stubborn defence.—Reuter.

League Council And Soviet Expulsion

GENEVA, Dec. 14.

A resolution expelling Russia from the League was adopted by the League Council with four abstentions, Finland, China, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Egypt and China have been elected members of the League Council.—Reuter.

FINLAND PAYS WAR DEBT INSTALMENT

America To Use It For "Benefit Of Finnish People"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

The Finnish Minister to-day handed to Mr. Morgenthau a cheque for 2,34,000 dollars as the regular half yearly payment of Finland's War debt.

Mr. Morgenthau informed the Minister, that in accordance with President Roosevelt's instructions, the money would be placed in a separate account pending recommendation to the Congress that it should be used to the benefit of the Finnish people.

The Minister asked Mr. Morgenthau to convey Finland's "deepfelt gratitude to the President and the people of the United States."

Twelve other debtor nations have conveyed regrets to Mr. Morgenthau at being unable to make payments.—Reuter.

Atrocity Campaign Exposed

JAWAHAR ON BEST WAY TO SOLVE INDIA'S PROBLEMS

A vast and almost exclusively Muslim audience listened in Pin-drop silence to the exposition of the present political situation, and the Congress attitude in respect of the war and the command question. by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at a meeting at the Willingdon Cardens. Madanpura, late on Saturday night

Pandit Nehru, who spoke for over an hour and a half, traced the origin and growth of the Congress as well as the Muslim League and reaffirmed that the convening of a Constituent Assembly to frame the future constitution of India was the best way out of the present difficulty.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who presided on the occasion said that India had once been deceived by Britain after the last war. Though she had taken a few halting steps forward, real power had not yet been transferred to the Indian people. He felt sure that India would not be trapped again.

GROWTH OF CONGRESS.

Pandit Nehru gave an account of the growth of the Congress and pointed out how it had developed into a mass organisation. The days when resolutions on Indianisation of services were being passed was over, and India now wanted complete freedom Political freedom was not an end in itself but it was to be utilised for the benefit of the masses.

He also traced the growth of the Muslim League and pointed out how it had changed from time to time.

He narrated at length how India was made a participant in the war without her consent, how the Congress had put forward a demand for the recognition of India's right to Independence and Declaration of War Aims. He also traced the course of the negotiations with the Viceroy and Mr. Jinnah.

He exposed the atrocity campaign of Mr. Jinnah and the tactics of the Premiers of Bengal means of solving India's problems. All purely minority questions could be settled by agreement failing which they could be referred to an international tribunal.

The sanction, however, he explained, behind the Congress demand, was the power of the masses, and they should strengthen themselves and prepare for a struggle. As far as his Province was concerned it was quite ready and he appealed to them to join the Congress and strengthen its hands.

THE ONLY MEANS

He reiterated his faith in the Constituent Assembly as the only means of solving India's problems. He further pointed out that the question was a purely political one, but was being pushed forward under a comunal guise.

CONGRESS HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH JINNAH'S DEMAND

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

THE VIEW THAT THE CONGRESS WOULD PROBABLY HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH MR. JINNAH'S DEMAND FOR A ROYAL COMMISSION WHICH WAS IN FACT ADDRESSED TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND NOT TO THE CONGRESS WAS EXPRESSED BY BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD, PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS, WHEN HIS ATTENTION WAS DRAWN TO MR. JINNAH'S RECENT DEMAND.—UNITED PRESS.

SIGNS OF VIOLENT FIGHTING?

Report Of Engagement Heard On Belgian Coast

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16.

It is reported that the sound of gunfire coming from the direction of the sea was heard on the Belgian coast. The firing is described as being apparently of a serious nature.—Reuter.

RUSSIA DOES NOT KNOW OF PEACE OFFER.

LONDON.—The Soviet Government have denied all knowledge of the peace offer made last night by M. Tanner, the Finnish Foreign Minister, although he broadcast in Russian. It seems probable that M. Molotov will ignore the appeal as M. Tanner is a member of the Finnish Cabinet which the Soviet refuses to recognise.—Reuter.

German Merchantman Captured

LONDON, December 15.

The German merchantman "Dresseldorf" (5,000 tons) was sunk by a British warship.

The Chilean Government has instructed the warship "Arauco" to proceed to the spot to rescue survivors. The "Dresseldorf" of the North German Lloyd Line had left Valparaiso on Wednesday evening.

A Chilean Admiralty Communique, issued at Santiago states that "Dresseldorf" was captured by a British warship and not sunk.

RAMGARH CONGRESS DATES

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

The following is the time table for the different elections in connection with the next annual session of the Congress at Ramgarh:

Election of delegates up to January 28; Presidential nominations up to February 4; Meeting of delegates to elect the President and A. I. C. C. members February 15; Announcement of president's elections February 18; and Congress session in the third of March 1940.—A. P.

Fate Of 'Graf Spee' Sealed?

Over Six Ships Lie In Wait For Quarry!

TIME-LIMIT OF 72 HOURS EXPIRES: WILL IT MAKE FOR BUENOS AIRES?

REUTER LEARNS IN LONDON THAT THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT HAS FIXED 72 HOURS AS THE TIME LIMIT FOR THE "GRAF SPEE". THE TIME EXPIRES APPROXIMATELY AT 02|30 G.M.T. ON SUNDAY.

THE URUGUAYAN AUTHORITIES HAS ORDERED "ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE" TO LEAVE BY TO-MORROW (SUNDAY). REPORTS DO NOT AGREE ON THE EXACT TIME.

Hasty Repairs

YESTERDAY THE "ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE" WAS HASTILY REPAIRED AND PATCHED UP AND THERE IS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE SHE CAN SAIL.

"Graf Spee's" Fate Sealed?

NEW YORK—THE "NEW YORK TIMES" UNDERSTANDS THAT A BRITISH BATTLE-CRUISER, AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER, A BATTLESHIP AND THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP "DUNKERQUE" HAVE BEEN SENT TO HELP OTHER BRITISH WARSHIPS IN CONNECTION WITH THE "GRAF SPEE".

ANOTHER MESSAGE SAYS THAT A FRENCH BATTLESHIP HAS JOINED THE BRITISH WARSHIPS WAITING OUTSIDE MONTEVIDEO HARBOUR.

72 HOURS GIVEN FOR REPAIRS

The Uruguayan Government have decided to permit the "Graf Spee" 72 hours in Montevideo, Reuter learns authoritatively. It is understood this means 72 hours from the moment she entered the harbour at 22|00 local time on Wednesday. This follows an exchange of views between the British Minister at Montevideo and the Uruguayan Foreign Office. During this period the "Graf Spee" is being permitted to effect repairs necessary to make her seaworthy.

The news was communicated to the British Minister at Montevideo, last night.

EXACT TIME OF DOCKING.

It is also officially learned in London that the exact time when the "Admiral Graf Spee" was docked at Montevideo was 02|15 G.M.T. on Thursday.

WILL IT MAKE FOR BUENOS AIRES?

Regarding the speculation that the "Graf Spee" might attempt to make for Buenos Aires keeping in their territorial waters all along the coast, it is pointed out that owing to shallow water, particularly in River Plate, this will be most hazardous, if not impossible. Britain recognises the three-mile limit, but has reserved all rights in respect of the Panama Declaration, which claimed neutrality limit of 300 miles around the Americas.

URUGUAY'S PROTEST TO BRITAIN?

New York.—Uruguay has presented a strong note to Great Britain and Germany on the subject of the "Graf Spee" battle according to the "New York Times" message from Montevideo which adds that charts are included with the protest purporting to show that part of the battle occurred within the mouth of the River Plate and that the ships at one time were exchanging shots within the three-mile limit. The protest also points out that the battle took place within the 300-mile neutral zone laid down at the recent Pan-American Conference. It declares that although River Plate is over three miles wide, Argentina and Uruguay consider that entry into it constitutes their jurisdiction, and Britain and Germany, therefore, have violated the international law by combat within it. The Uuruguayan Government have announced that the Argentine and Uruguayan navies are establishing a joint patrol in order to prevent a repetition of such combat.

NO CONFIRMATION.

A later Reuter message says no confirmation is received in British official quarters in London of the Uruguayan protest.

CREW OF "HUNTSMAN" SAFE.

The crew of the "Huntsman", one of the 'Graf Spee' victims, are safe and well according to a cable received by the shipowners from the Chief Officer Thompson, who has landed at Montevedeo from the "Graf Spee". The cable added that Captain Brown of the "Huntsman" and 14 other European members of the crew were transferred along with 70 lascars to another German ship believed to be an oil-tanker.

"SUCCESS FOR GERMANY"!

PARIS.—Notwithstanding neutral naval powers, particularly the United States and Italian opinion, that the seafight off Uruguay has been a triumph for Britain, the German Press persist in holding it up as a brilliant success for Germany and claiming it to have "incalculable" consequences. The Italian Press which devotes extraordinarily large amount of space to the event, describes the battle as a clear strategical victory for British warships.—Reuter.

BR. MERCHANTMEN OFFICERS TO VISIT U. S.

WASHINGTON.—The Navy Department may invite some of the British merchantmen officers to visit the United States to give a fuller account of the encounter with the "Graf Spee". The Navy Department is privately anxious to know how the high pressure steam machinery is working, as there is a great controversy in the Navy Department of the United States.

COMMANDER'S TRIBUTE TO RIVALS

The Commander of the "Admiral Graf Spee" paid a tribute to his adversaries. The "Ajax" and the "Achilles" registered effective hits and caused enormous damage. Every attempt of his to manoeuvre was frustrated.—Reuter.

German Merchantship Intercepted

LONDON, Dec. 16.

It is learned that the German merchantship "Teneriffe" (2,436) has been intercepted by the navy. She is scuttled herself on the approach of the British Patrol vessels.—Reuter.

Sir Sikander's Way Of Solution Of Constitutional Problems

"Hold Informal Conference Of 12 Leaders—With Blessing Of Mahatma, Jinnah And Viceroy!"

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

A scheme for solving communal and constitutional problems of India was suggested in the course of a press interview to-night by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan. After describing several difficulties in the way of establishing a Constituent Assembly, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan said that it would be more profitable to entrust this task to a few prominent and recognised leaders of the people. Provided there was a genuine desire among the leaders to grapple with and solve these problems—which he believed there was—it should be possible to LIMIT THE SIZE OF THIS INFORMAL CONFERENCE TO ABOUT A DOZEN LEADERS. IF THIS SCHEME COMMENDED ITSELF TO MAHATMA GANDHI AND MR. JINNAH THEY SHOULD REQUEST THE VICEROY TO HELP IN THE SELECTION OF THE PERSONNEL.

Finally Sir Sikandar suggested that the recommendations of such a conference could be submitted to the provincial legislatures for ratification and finally to the British Government for acceptance.—A. P.

"Unreasonable Delays In Public Meetings Deplored"

Bombay Journalists' Plea For Punctuality

The tendency on the part of certain public organisations and leaders to be unreasonably late at every function organised or addressed by them was deplored at a special general meeting of the Journalists' Association of India, held on Saturday evening, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Chairman of the Executive Committee presiding.

At the outset, Mr. B. G. Horniman was declared elected by a large majority, as the President of the Association, in place of Mr. K. Natarajan who had resigned recently.

MR. NATARAJAN

Mr. K. A. Chidambaram, Hon. Secretary, moved that the services of Mr. Natarajan, the ex-President, to the Association in particular and in the cause of journalism in general, be placed on record.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi paid a tribute to Mr. Natarajan for his distinguished services in the cause of journalism.

Some amendments to the Rules and Regulations of the Association were then passed.

FOSTER PUNCTUALITY

Mr. K. G. Narayanchar moved a resolution deploring "the tendency on the part of certain public organisations and leaders to be unreasonably late at every function organised or addressed by them, and calls upon the Executive Committee to get into touch with Editors of newspapers to arrive at a common understanding to refuse to report speeches and functions which are unjustifiably delayed, as a means to foster punctuality in Indian public life."

Mr. Narayanchar and Mr. Kaiyanpur speaking on the resolution stated that the lack of punctuality in holding public meetings and functions was a nuisance both to the reporter and the public. If the editors of newspapers authorised their reporters not to report meetings and functions which were unjustifiably delayed, the sponsors of the functions would come to senses. Some of the political leaders were the worst sinners in the matter of punctuality.

Mr. A. M. P. Karai said that if there was real unity among reporters, there was no need for such a resolution. If all of them boycotted such too-long delayed functions, he did not think that the Editors would take them to task. Failing such common plan of action, an appeal should be made to the public leaders in this connection—"an appeal to their inner voice."

Mr. K. A. Abbas, though sympathising with reporters, could not support the motion. Reporters should not be so touchy. When a meeting of importance was to be held, it had to be reported, in spite of delay in holding it. In case of their boycott, the reading public would suffer and not the leaders and, consequently, the paper would go down in circulation.

Mr. Prabhu opposing the motion said that it was derogatory to the self-respect of Indians.

The resolution was carried by a large majority.

NEW MEMBERS

Mr. Harris was elected as Treasurer in place of Mr. A. S. Bharatan and Mr. Batuk Desai was elected as a Jt. Hon. Secretary, in place of Mr. K. D. Umrigar.

The following new members were elected to the Executive Committee: (1) Mr. C. Sutaria ("Janma Bhumi"), (2) Mr. Khandubhai ("Bombay Samachar"), (3) Mr. Simon Pereira ("Evening News"), (4) Mr. Baburao Patel ("Filmindia"), (5) Mr K. D. Katki ("Jam-e-Jamshed") and (6) Mr. Ghate ("Navakal").

BRITISH BLOCKADE OF GERMANY TELLS

WASHINGTON, December 16.

The effectiveness of the British blockade is demonstrated by the fact that Germany, which imported 12,210 thousand dollars worth American goods in November 1938, received only 2,000 dollars worth during last month, according to Foreign Trade Figures announced by the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hopkins.—Reuter.

Dublin Tanker Strikes Mine

Heavy Loss Of Life Feared; 7 Survivors Reach Port

LONDON, December 15.

A heavy loss of life is feared in the sinking of the Dublin tanker "Inverlane", 8,900 tons, which was mined in the North Sea. The "Inverlane" caught fire and it is believed there are only seven survivors, who have been landed at a North-East Coast Port.

The survivors of "Atheltemplar" have been also landed totalling 38 out of a crew of 40. It is believed the other two were killed in the explosion. "Atheltemplar's" tonnage was 8,939.—Reuter.

Earlier News About "Graf Spee"

Hoisted French Ensign

British Captain's Thrilling Account Of Nazi Raider's Atrocities

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A vivid account of the attack on his ship by the "Graf Spee" in the South Atlantic was given to Reuter by Captain J. N. Edwards.

Capt. Edwards of Glamorgan, Master of the London steamer "Trevanion," one of the 61 survivors of British ships sunk by the "Graf Spee" landed here

He said, "On the afternoon of October 22, we were off the coast of South-west Africa when we sighted a warship flying a large French ensign. When the warship was two miles away, it signalled "Heave to; sending a boat. Do not wireless." We stopped. "When the warship came nearer, I noticed the German ensign had replaced the French. I straightaway ordered the wireless operator to transmit our position.

The warship immediately opened fire, first with pompoms aimed at the hospital, which, they presumably, thought was the wireless room. Then they swept the deck. The wireless operator stopped transmitting as soon as the firing started.

After mustering the crew to see if they were all right, I insisted on the wireless operator sending a message. The warship resumed firing grim and earnest, smashing the woodwork, iron scuppers and other parts of the "Trevanion." One shell fragment recochetted on the wireless table as the message was finished.

I dumped the secret papers into the sea just as a boarding party arrived, numbering 20, armed with revolvers, rifles and fixed bayonets.

Captain Edwards said that the Germans took the sextant which were the personal property of the ship's officers and answered his protests by saying "We shall give you a receipt, get Churchill to pay". "The boarding party allowed us ten minutes to get our clothes and leave the ship and board the "Graf Spee."

She was joined by the "Altmark" of Hamburg disguised as "Sogne" of Oslo. We are transferred to "Graf Spee". The "Graf Spee" steamed away after taking fuel and stores from her. We found aboard the "Altmark" the crews of the "Newtonbeach", "Ashlea" and two other ships sunk by the returned on November 25, and took aboard the chief officers, chief engineers and wireless operators of the three British ships and myself and told us that we were going to Germany as prisoners of war. The "Graf Spee" evidently intended making a dash north but changed her plans." Captain Edwards added that with the others, imprisoned below the decks, during Wednesday's battle he saw nothing of the action.

"GRAF SPEE" REFUELLING

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Morning papers state that the "Graf Spee" was busy refuelling last night. She also took aboard steel plates for repairing the holes on the hull but this is a difficult task as the local workers refused help to repair the warship.

Newspapers differ as regards the time when the time-limit expires but most of them expect the vessel to make a dash for the open sea before then.

"Graf Spee" May Slip Without Notice

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 16.

The "Graf Spee" is preparing to leave the port any moment.

The Uruguay Government is reported to have given the "Graf Spee" 72 hours in which to leave or be interned, according to a Montevideo dispatch.

"ABSOLUTELY FINAL" DECISION

Some doubt exists here (says a Montevideo message) as to when the time limit of 72 hours given to the "Graf Spee" expires. The Uruguayan Government's decision is described as absolutely final.

Captains of sunk British ships who were released from the battleships regard as unlikely that there would be any attempt by the "Graf Spee" to run the gauntlet of the British warships patrolling the mouth of the River Plate unless definite orders are received from Berlin.

It is not known for certain when the time limit fixed by the Uruguay Government expires. One report says that the "Graf Spee" has been ordered to leave by midnight to-morrow (4 a.m. G.M.T.). Another suggests that the seventy-two hours laid down may run from the time the workmen who have arrived from Buenos Aires start repairing the battleship. It is understood that they will not begin until to-morrow at the earliest. They come from Buenos Aires because the only firms of workmen in Montevideo capable of making repairs refused the task because of their anti-Nazi views. If the "Graf Spee" does not leave by the zero-hour fixed, she will be interned for the duration of war The Government's decision is described as absolutely final.

Many in Montevideo believe that the "Graf Spee" is preparing to slip out of the harbour at any moment without waiting for repairs to be completed.-

It is believed the authorities have given her until midnight to-morrow (4 a.m. G.M.T. Monday) to depart.

Earlier it was reported that the battleship was ordered to leave by 17/00 local time on Sunday. It is understood that the time-limit expires seventy-two hours from the time when Uruguayan naval experts presented a report to the Government on the condition of the warship.

The owners of the steamer "Newton Beech", one of "Admiral Graf Spee's" victims, have announced that it is understood that the crew is safe on a German tanker in the South Atlantic.

An earlier cable from Buenos Aires said:

The Uruguay Government was reported on Friday evening to be still undecided as to what action it should take with regard to the "Admiral Graf Spee."

It is learned that most of the crews of the vessels sunk by the "Graf Spee" have been placed aboard an unnamed ship which is still at large.

Wreeths at the funeral of the "Graf Spee's" dead included one inscribed "To The Memory of The Brave Men of The Sea From Their Comrades of the British Merchant Service"

The "Exeter" is now steaming away from the scene of the "Graf Spee" battle, according to the British Naval Attache.

An unconfirmed Montevideo report states that she is proceeding in a southerly direction at a slow speed with the wounded on board.

It is stated that some of her guns are out of action and some compartments are flooded.

It is believed that she has sought permission to land some of the most seriously wounded at an Argentine port

"GRAF SPEE" MAY MAKE DASH FOR BUENOS AIRES

MONTEVIDEO, December 16.

It is believed that if the "Graf Spee" leaves, she will slip out under cover of darkness to minimise the risk of being intercepted by British warships. One suggestion is that she may make a dash for Buenos Aires and again take refuge, thus prolonging the situation leaving more time for a final decision. It is unconfirmedly reported that American countries may protest against the violation of the neutrality zone.—Reuter.

U. S. Press On British Cruisers' Encounter With "Graf Spee"

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

"A decisive victory for Britain". "Weakness of pocket battleship revealed", sums up the verdict of the United States press.

David Boone, the columnist of the "New York Sun" says that the "Graf Spee" is now what one might call a patch pocket battleship and looks as though it is out line up permanently but Hitler is making a strong effort to take her back into war.

The Nazis raise the usual cry "I was fouled." The "Graf Spee" had hardly cooled off before Berlin was claiming that mustard gas was used.

The "New York Post" says that the running battle was the most dramatic encounter of the war. The "New York Sun" says editorially that Germany's new tactics have been worsted by the old rule of the British "Britain got there fastest with most ships." The "Detroit Free Press" says "two ideas have been exploded, one, that the British fleet contained only three or four vessels capable of running down and coping with the "Graf Spee" type, and the other is the vessels of six inch or eight inch guns would be helpless in a combat with line ships and adds that the elimination of one-third of the strongest surface arm of the German navy can only be regarded as a decisive victory.—Reuter.

Finnish Terms To Soviet Through Radio

People Ready To Fight To Last, Says Foreign Minister

Tells Molotov Moscow's True Aims Will Be Unmasked If Not Ready To Resume Negotiations

LONDON, Dec. 15.

SPEAKING IN RUSSIAN OVER THE FINNISH RADIO M. TANNER, FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD M. MOLOTOV THAT FINLAND WAS PREPARED TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE RUSSO-FINNISH DISPUTE AND ASKED M. MOLOTOV TO BROADCAST HIS REPLY WHETHER HE WAS PREPARED TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS.

M. TANNER ADDED THAT IF NO ANSWER CAME OR IF IT WAS IN THE NEGATIVE THE WORLD WOULD KNOW WHAT VALUE TO SET ON RUSSIAN PRINCIPLES AND PROMISES.

M. Tanner recalled that during the Russo-Finnish negotiations M. Molotov had stated that the sole purpose of the Soviet's territorial demands was to secure the Soviet, particularly Leningrad, against eventual attacks by a third power and asked whether this was Molotov's true purpose and said that, if so, then the concessions made by Finland were in their opinion sufficient for the purpose.

The Finns had also notified the Soviet of their readiness to consider even greater concessions.

M. Tanner added that the subsequent events were calculated to give birth to the idea that Russia all along nursed aims more far-reaching in character which seem to have been to gain possession of the whole of Finland and restore the Frontier of Tsarist Russia.

If this is the Soviet aim, he said, they can be sure that Finland will defend herself to the last. The Finnish people are not minded to lose their Independence and Liberty or to be brought to submit to an alien yoke.

Soviet Troops Occupy Salijaervi

A Soviet communique claims that Soviet troops have occupied the Nickel-mining town of Salijaervi, 60 kilometres south of Petsamo.—Reuter.

NAZIS TO CLOSE ALL FRONTIERS AT NIGHT

BERLIN, Dec. 16.

It is announced here that Germany's frontiers with Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark and Switzerland will be closed except for normal rail traffic from Monday next between 10 P. M. and 7 A. M.

It is stated that this is intended to exclude the entry into Germany "from the west" of "smugglers, espionage agents and other riff-raff" who have been abusing "German magnanimity".—Reuter.

MILITARY BURIAL FOR 'GRAF SPEE' VICTIMS

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Thirtysix men, who were killed in the Admiral "Graf Spee" were buried in Montevideo to-day with full military honours.—Reuter.

GERMAN INTERNEES IN S. AFRICA

LONDON, Dec. 15.

It is announced 80 more Germans have been interned in South Africa including Doctor Anton Obholzer, Professor of the University of Stellenbosch.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle." must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Depot Manager on monthly salary of Rs. 100 to push sale of Tea. Apply sharp to Post Box 7823, Calcutta. (1477)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Indian Bachelor, 32, M.A., LL.B., non-religious (Hindu family) quiet seeks (i) job, any salary; (ii) independent comradely woman, pref. widow. Box No. 12605, C/o Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

68. FLATS TO LET

To let for Hindus, flats and garages at Rusi Villa, Baptista Road, Vile Parle. Apply within. (12602)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Improve your English by Home Study. Particulars from The Director, Home Study, 506 Sadashiv Poona City. (12579)

Secure Jobs. Enrol at once. Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel—imparts expert training, all commercial subjects—Fees moderate. (12603)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY & RADIO ENGINEERING.
FIRST SESSION BEGINS FROM JANUARY, 1940.
Complete apparatus installed for Practical training in both subjects.
Limited number of seats.
Enrol at once.
Apply early for Illustrated Prospectus with -|5|- postage stamps to the Principal, The George Telegraph Training Institute, 136 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

College of Dentistry: Intensely Practical Dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus, apply: Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (1472)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

For Sale:—One Complete Hydraulic Cotton or Jute Baling Press with Engine, Boiler, tanks, chimney, etc., Cotton Ginnings by Platt Bros., 200 B.H.P. Cornish Valve Double Cylinder Condensing Engine, in excellent working order. For particulars apply to Box No. 12541, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents for Silk, Cotton and Woollen cloths. Rates competitive. Pay Rs. 100. T.A. extra. Particulars and samples free. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (39). (12284)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Immediate Sale One RCA double talkie set with generator, engine, convertors, etc., like new, correspond Box No. 12571, "Bombay Chronicle".

XMAS CARDS—DIARIES, ETC.

Karani's Xmas New Year Cards unique collection—Latest designs from Annas Two to Rs. Two.

Karani's Boxes of Assorted Cards wonderful value—Fresh stock packets four As.—Boxes from eight annas.

Karani's Auto-Stationery: Extremely Popular. Hundreds of Latest designs. Re. one and Rs. two per doz.

Karani's Art Calendars, Smart designs—Scotch Humour—Striking Caricatures — Original Mottos. Worth visit. Six As. upwards.

Karani's Pocket Diaries Full page —Gilt Edges—Pencil—Elastic from Re. one. Karani's — Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Bombay. (1454)

(Continued from Col. 4.)

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Shrimati T. C. Sarla. 4-30 The puzzle corner. 4-51 From Chapel and Cathedral. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-20 H. S. Krishna Rao. 6-5 Thacholi Chandu. 6-35 H. S. Krishna Rao. 7 Vauhini Pictures' Orchestra. 7-50 T. Puttuswamiah. 8-35 Vauhini pictures orchestra. 9 A new history, 12. 9-45 European programme. 10 Charles Velu. 10-15 Squire Celeste Octet.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 9.30 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-30 T. Puttuswamiah. 10 P. H. Venkoba Rao.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 Turaiyur M. Rajagopala Sarma. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 K. S. Narayanaswami Iyer. 7 Arangetru. 7-15 My choice. 7-50 Papa K. S. Venkatarama Iyer. 8-30 Kumaris Lakshmi and Saraswati Ramasubban. 9-45 Papa K. S. Venkatarama Iyer.

Java Programme

(17, 19 and 21 metres)

16-00 Concert. 17-15 Nirom orchestra. 18-00 Merkelbach concert. 18-30 Orchestral and vocal songs. 19-00 A concert. 20-30 Dance music.

PILGRIM SHIP REACHES JEDDA

Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Managing Agents of the Mogul Line, write:—

In view of rumours that have been spread regarding the safety of pilgrim ships, we give below two telegrams received today from our Jedda agents regarding our s.s. "Islami", the first Pilgrim ship to sail this season, and in view of the anxiety of relatives of those who sailed in the vessel, we shall much appreciate any publicity you can give to these two telegrams.

"Islami pilgrims arrived with full safety and satisfaction expressed gratitude for excellent food. Arabian Government graciously agreed accept pilgrims taxes and re-fits in rupees at fixed rate twentyeight rupees per sovereign less ten per cent. excluding sanitation dues. Great quantities foodstuff available in the kingdom with normal rates our firm prepared supply any demand .—Haji Abdullah Alireza."

"We arrived safely and comfortably not least trouble on whole way down. Excellent food arrangements. Arabian Government reduced all payments ten per cent. for fluctuation of currency. All kinds foodstuff available any quantity in the country at normal rates. —Shaikh Abdul Latif Amirul Haj Karachi Port Haj Committee, Faridudin Ahmed Amirul Haj Bombay Port Haj Committee."

Checking Profiteering In Kashmir

JAMMU, Dec. 16.

In order to check profiteering, the Governor of Kashmir has issued a warning that any person or trader found to be selling any of the necessaries of life at rates higher than those prevailing on 30th November shall be prosecuted under the Law.—A.P.

NO NOTICE OF TERMINATION

Assurance From Japan Re. Trade Treaty Satisfies India Govt.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

The Government of India has decided not to give the necessary 6-months notice of termination of the trade convention with Japan in view of certain assurances received from the Japanese Government.

Under the convention governing the commercial relations between the two countries, it is necessary for the Government of either country to give notice of a period of six months before the convention can be terminated. The protocol attached to this convention, however, automatically lapses on March 31, 1940. In connection with the trade negotiations now in progress with the Government of Japan, the Government of India have been considering whether notice of termination of the convention should be given to the Government of Japan in order to avoid any interval that may otherwise arise between the termination of the protocol and of the convention in the event of the negotiations being unduly delayed.

After careful consideration of the matter, the Government of India have decided not for the present to give notice to terminate the convention in view of assurances which they have received that the Government of Japan have not the least intention to take advantage, by tolerating heavy shipments of Japanese goods to India, of an interval that may arise between the termination of the protocol and the convention in case of serious delay in the negotiations.—A. P.

On The Air

SUNDAY, DEC. 17.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Stress on rhythm. 5-5 Asad Ali Khan. 5-25 Gauhar Sultan. 5-40 A light orchestral programme. 6-15 B. S. Thakur. 6-30 For villagers only. 7-15 Next week's programmes. 7-25 Nabi Jan. 7-30 Haj. 7-45 Duets with dialogue. 8 Inter-Collegiate Debate. 8-20 Asad Ali Khan. 8-35 Damyanti Khanna. 8-50 A sitar recital. 10 Geets.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-30 Nabi Jan. 6-45 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6-55 Gauhar Sultan. 7-15 to 7-25 As in Delhi 1. 7-25 Damyanti Khanna. 7-45 Asad Ali Khan. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 The Columbia History of Music.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Jiwan Mal. 7-15 Munawwar Ali Khan. 7-30 Haj. 7-45 Their own choice. 8-15 Under the Nazi Swastika, 4. 8-30 Review of next week's programmes. 8-35 Anwarbai. 8-50 Naseem Begam. 9-50 Sangeet Sammelan, 9.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8-7 Meera ki Pukar. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Songs from Sadhana. 8-32 Music from Manoos. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Bai Gangubai. 9-45 Songs from Pukar. 9-55 A Been recital. 10-15 G. M. Durrani. 10-30 Children's Hour. 11 Tarabai Gadagkar. 11-30 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-40 Giridhar-Ke-Gane. 11-50 J. L. Ranade. 12-10 p.m. Child in Home Exhibition. 12-30 The string quartet. 12-40 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Bai Gangubai. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Close down.

3-30 All children's hour. 4-30 Close down.

5 A light selection. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Geets. 5-50 Teen Dugane. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 The Air Chorus. 6-20 Karim Khan. 6-30 J. L. Ranade. 7 Rajab Ali Khan. 7-20 Qawwali. 7-30 Tarabai Gadagkar. 7-55 News in Marathi 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Guess it. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 A light concert. 10-10 South Sea Serenaders. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Instrumental Music. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Gujarati Gane. 8-50 Ghazals. 9 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 2-30 Close down.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1. 4-30 Close down.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Songs from Sant Tulsidas. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Purvi on the Clarionet. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Master Baswaraj. 8-25 to 8-55 As in Bombay 1. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 In quick succession.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Hashmatbai 6-24 Shrimati Malti Joshi. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Hashmatibai. 7-18 Shrimati Malti Joshi 7-31 Famous poems. 7-41 Hashmatabai. 7-53 Shrimati Malti Joshi. 8 Kya Se Kya. 8-15 If Lucknow were on the Air in 1839 A.D., 1. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Why People Dress Differently. 10-5 Xmas Cantata.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5-30 p.m. Three songs 5-45 Reginald Foort. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Musical prodigies. 8-5 Mohammad Dabir Khan. 9 Tara Sarkar. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 2.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-30 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 The second symphony concert of the 1939-40 season.

Dacca Programme

257 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Sandhya. 5-10 Bimalendu Sen. 5-25 Sourindra Mohan Roy. 5-45 Dwijen Chakravarti. 6-5 Toyland. 7 The three stages. 7-20 Khagesh Chakravarti. 7-45 Biva Chakravarti. 8-5 Debabala. 8-30 Bimalendu Sen. 9-5 Khagesh Chakravarti. 9-45 Shaukat Ali. 10 Debabala. 10-20 Shaukat Ali.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Master Lahano Bapu Rao—music. 5-50 Syed Ahmed—music. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu) 6-30 Orchestra—'Garba Dhun'. 6-40 Vimla Bai—music. 7-10 'Four weeks of India and Commonwealth Affairs' (Urdu). 7-25 Master L. B. Rao—music. 7-40 Vimla Bai—music. 8-45 Master L. B. Rao—music. 9-05 Syed Ahmed—music. 9-25 Vimla Bai—music

(Continued in Col. 2.)

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 6, 1996
Muslim: Zilkad 5, 1358
Parsi: Tir 13, 1309
Hightide: 3-30; 15-46
Lowtide: 10-00; 21-18
Sunrise: 7h. 5m.
Sunset: 6h. 5m.

BAND AT PARSI COLONY

The Band of the Bombay City Police will play a programme of music at the Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

A prize-debate on "Pen v. Sword" will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at K. V. F. N. School, Fort.

ISMAIL COLLEGE UNION

The Brabourne Inter-Collegiate Elocution Trophy Competition in which 20 colleges from all over the presidency are participating, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Ismail College Hall (Jogeshwari). The Hon. Sir John Beaumont will preside and Lady Beaumont will give away the trophy and the prizes. The committee of judges will consist of Sir Hormazdyar Dastur, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. I. I. Chundrigar.

SHRADDHANAND WEEK

In memory of India's great martyr late Swami Shraddhanand Week celebration commencing from to-day (17th inst.) to 24th Dec. has been arranged as usual under the management of Arya Samaj, Bombay.

The first session will be held at 7 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Arya Samaj Hall at Kakadwadi, under the presidentship of Mr. Khushalchand Khurshand, Editor of "Daily Milap," Lahore, when the following gentlemen will also address:—L. Devichand, M.A., President, Dayanand Salvation Mission; Shriyut Govardhanlal Dutt, Principal, Sholapur College; Shriyut V. M. Jani and others.

B. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will unfurl the Muslim League Flag at the League Office, Shahru Castle, Mohamedali Road, Bombay 3, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) before the commencement of the Committee meeting of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League.

LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial League of Radical Congressmen, a discussion, on "Soviet action in Finland" will take place to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Independent India Office, Ratilal Mansion, Parekh Street, Girgaum, Bombay. Messrs. V. B. Karnik, G. Y. Chitnis, Madan Shetty, J. R. Shastri and others will speak.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Sir Harry and Lady Haig arrived at Government House.

Lady Lumley attended the Prize Distribution of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Mahim.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Mr. B. G. Kher, Ex-Premier of Bombay will meet the boys and girls of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association to-day (Sunday) at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion 10th Road Khar at 8 a.m. and speak to them on how they could be serviceable to our Motherland. A small programe of Children's Items, such as songs, Garbas, humorous skits etc., etc. has also been arranged.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

Mr. N. K. Upadhyaya, Special Organising Officer, Bombay National Guards writes:—

"There will be a general parade of all the members of Bombay National Guards, on Sunday, the 17th December at 7 a.m. All the members are earnestly requested to be present at 6-45 a.m sharp at the Marine Lines maidan. Dadar and Matunga sections will meet at the Hindu Gymkhana maidan, opposite Ruia College, Dadar Bombay.

CHABILDAS HIGH SCHOOL

The Golden Jubilee of the C. L. Boys' High School will be celebrated in the School Compound from December 16 to 22. The programme includes opening of the Jubilee Educational Exhibition by Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector at 5-30 on Saturday; demonstration of physical activities under the presidentship of Principal P. M. Joseph on Sunday at 5-30 p.m.; unveiling of the portraits of founders on Sunday at 5-30 by Mr. B. G. Kher; publication of golden jubilee book by Mr. N. C. Kelkar on Monday at 5-30 p.m.; Sports prize distribution by Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan at 4-30 p.m on Wednesday and annual prize distribution by Mr. B. N Karanjia, Mayor on Friday at 5-30 p.m

PARSI GENUINE FASALI YEAR INSTITUTION

Under the auspices of the above association, Adar Jashan ceremony will be performed at 6 p.m. on Sunday (17th inst.) at Bai Pirozbai Wachha Agiari Hornby Road, and at 7 p.m. Mr. Padam S. M. Godrej will demonstrate with projector and film-slides that 13th April falls on the Zoroastrian True Religious New Year's Day, which is connected with the Sun's entry in the real Constellation of Aries. All Parsis are invited. There will be no fees and no collections.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The Micado". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Rio". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
METRO—"Thunder Afloat". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Real Glory". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Fifth Avenue Girl". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bhagva Zenda". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Aulad". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Tarzan Finds A Son". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Mirza Sahiban". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sukhacha Shodha". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. Pratapgiri will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "A Constituent Assembly is the only remedy for the present deadlock in India". Mr. R. K. Mitra will move and Mr. T. K. Menon will oppose the proposition.

SHRI BHAVSAR SEVA SAMAJ

The first half-yearly general meeting of the above Samaj will be held at Shri Narayanwadi, Maruti Lane, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when the following business will be transacted: Half-yearly Report of Samaj; Scheme for cheap medical treatment, and For considering the Constitution and suggestions for the increament of funds etc.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

A social gathering of Andhras will be held at the Mahasabha premises, Kunvar Kunj, First Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday)

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. at Bellasis Road Tram Junction.

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagavat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

BAHA'I HALL LECTURE

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. M. Naimi will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

SOUTH KANARA SPORTING ASSOCIATION

A general body meeting to condole the sad and sudden demise of Mr. T. M. Uchil, Secretary of the Association, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at 145, Modi Street, Fort.

LECTURE ON KURAN'

Under the auspices of Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on the 'Kuran and its teachings' on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 4-15 p.m. to 5-15 p.m. (S.T.).

GOVERNMENT PEONS AND SERVANTS' UNION

The annual general meeting of Government Peons and Inferior Servants' Union, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Maratha Kshitrya Samaj Hall, Navalkar Lane, near the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A will attend the meeting.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE RALLY

Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Majlis, there will be a rally of students to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will address the rally.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

A lecture on "Origin and History of Konkani" will be delivered by Mr. A. K. Priyolkar in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. when Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will preside.

'CHILD IN THE HOME' EXHIBITION

In to-day's (Sunday) programme of the 'Child in the Home' Exhibition, there will be a Garba by Bhagini Samaj between 5 and 6 p.m. and a Cinema show for children between 6-15 to 7-15 p.m.

SHREE RAM NAM ADHAR MANDAL

The annual gathering of the above Mandal will take place at Madhav Baug, C. P Tank Road, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Mr. Indravadan M. Mehta, the Chief Presidency Magistrate will preside.

The programme includes a concert by the Pupils of Maharashtra Sangeet Vidyalaya and School of Indian Music. Songs and bhajans by Prof. Ramkrishna Joshi of Shree Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya. Unveiling of the (Oil Painted) Portrait of the late Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar, and music by the Principal of Shree Amrut Sangeet Vidyalaya Master Amritlal, Pandit Omkarnath Thakur and Prof. Narayan Rao Vyas.

MATERNITY HOME

The opening ceremony of the Shri Maternity Home and Women's Hospital will be performed to-day (Sunday) between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. (S.T.). Shrimant Rani Laxmibai Rajwade will preside on the occasion.

EXCURSION TO MANORI

3 Arts was organising an excursion to the picturesque Manori Island via Malad to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. from Marve Creek. Those who want to join may phone to 41350 and take their own refreshments with them.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"God—The Divine Presence" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

BENGAL CLUB

Under the auspices of the Bengal Club Parel, Bombay, a festival cricket match will be played between the G. C. Mitter's XI and A. K. Das Gupta's XI to-day (Sunday) from 10-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. at the Haffkine Institute Ground, Parel, Bombay

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

"If man is to live, God must go" is the subject of a proposition to be debated to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mr. M. Nadkarni will propose and Mr. D. R. Bhise will oppose.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Matunga, a public reception will be accorded to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Miss Mridula Sarabhai, and Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh, at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS

At the hall of the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 20th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amsashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

The classes will close for the Christ vacation and will reopen on Monday (8th January, 1940).

WORKERS' RALLY IN SUPPORT OF MAHAGAI CONFERENCE

A Workers' Rally will be held to-day (Sunday) on Kamgar Maidan, Parel, at 5 p.m. in the evening under the auspices of the Mahagai Conference Reception Committee set up by the B. P. T. U. C. The demand for war-allowance will be voiced from the platform. The workers from various industries are expected to muster strong.

PHYSICAL CULTURE SHOW AT CAPITOL

A grand Physical-Culture show variety entertainment will be held at the Capitol to-day (Sunday) in benefit of Mr. Sarkari's Health-Home, under the patronage of Mrs. Bapsi Sabavala, J.P. Most interesting items are:—English and Indian Classical Music, well-known Physical-Culturists of different Communities on Stage, Hair-Raising Stunts, Heavy-Weight Liftings, Muscles Controls Statuesque Posings, Boxing and Wrestlings, New Breath Taking Items, tricks, and Mighty Performances of Ladies. Tickets at Capitol, Perry Co., Fredoon and Burjor, etc. and Mr. Sarkari's Health-Home, Chavna House, Sleater Road.

IN NUR JAHAN'S DAYS!

But the oldest aids to beauty—rich, emollient vegetable oils and essences—have been known to women ever since the garden of Eden was created. To these the "Light of the World" owed her radiant beauty. The richest of India's oils blended with choicest ingredients, known through the ages for their germicidal and cosmetic qualities, give

Godrej

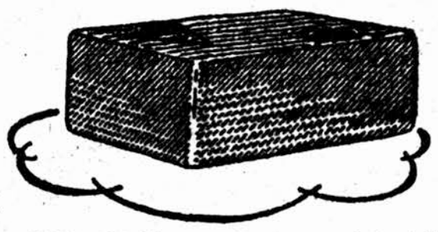
TOILET SOAPS No. 1 & No. 2

—the Beauty Soaps of discriminating users. Their aromatic luxury-lather gives rose-petal delicacy to the most exacting skins.

— Enjoy it on yours today for a beauty bath —

Some of the other varieties: Godrej Sandal, Limda (Neem), Turkish Bath, Shaving Stick...

Guaranteed 100% pure and free from animal fat.



Godrej ALL SWADESHI MANAGEMENT YOUR PRODUCT

GODREJ No. 1—Beauty and health in the big tablet with the greatest soap-value; alluringly perfumed.

GODREJ SOAPS, LTD.
DeLisle Road . . . . Bombay.
Sales Dept

SILHOUTTE COMPETITION RESULT

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES EACH GETS Rs. 100

There were 13 All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitor gets (Rs. 100) Rupees One hundred only.

Abdul Hadi,
Tata Building,
British Hair Dressing Hall,
Byculla, Bombay 8.

Mistry Premji Arjan,
Plaster Work Shop,
28/30 Jamli Moholla,
Bombay 3.

AMRAOTI

Hasanali Mohomadali,
C/o. Saifee Soap Factory,
Balgaon Road,
Amraoti (Berar).

BHUJ CUTCH

Hasam Salehmohomad Memon,
New Vokhra Falia,
Bhuj, Cutch.

Fatmabai Hasambhai,
Vokhra Falia,
Bhuj Cutch.

HYDERABAD (Dn.)

Sonibai Shaw,
Y. M. C. A.
Narayanguda,
Hyderabad (Dn.).

BANTVA (KATHIAWAR)

Aminabai Rehemtoola Dawood Wadalawala,
C/o. Ahmad Haji Peermohamad House,
Bantva, (Kathiawar).

LALPUR

Mrs. L. Khajuria,
Lalpur.

Baby Harilal Soni
Lalpur.

LUCKNOW

Mohsinali,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow, U.P.

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow U. P.

PALANPUR

Mohomadbhoy Alibhai,
Mansarover Road,
Palanpur (Gujarat).

PANVEL

G. K. Thakker,
C/o. Old Postwala House,
Panvel (Kolaba).

TWO ERRORS

There were One hundred entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitor gets (Rs. 7) Rupees Seven only.

Esmail Abdul Wahed Cyclewala,
Tilak Road,
Apollo-Bunder, Bombay.

Manilal Dalpatram,
C/o T. J. Kamkhalia,
Bank of Baroda Ltd.,
Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Farshv Ram B.,
C/o Dr. R. Raw, M.D.,
27 New Marine Lines,
Fort, Bombay, 1.

Govind Laxman,
Taraporewala Chawl,
Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 6.

Poonsi Champsi Shah,
C/o Gangji Velji Co.,
Kansara Chawl,
Tardeo, Bombay 7.

Nanibai Pamer,
231, Lamington Road,
Bombay 7.

Mrs. Fatma Abdeali Jasdanwala,
Fatma Manzil, 2nd floor,
Room No. 31, Crawford Market,
Bombay.

Jatushanker Girjashankar Adhiyaroo,
New Bldg., No. 48,
Kandawady, Bombay 4.

Joomabhai Meherally,
C/o Zam-Zam Cap Mart,
Maskati House,
Mahomadally Road,
Bombay, 3.

Joomabhai Meherally,
C/o Zam-Zam Cap Mart.
Maskati House,
Mahomadally Road.
Bombay, 3.

Joomabhai Maherally,
C/o Zam-Zam Cap Mart,
Maskati House,
Mahomadally Road,
Bombay, 3.

Rahimtoola Dawood Wadalawala,
2nd floor,
31|43, Maklai Street,
Bombay, 3.

Rubabbai Mohamadali,
Maskati House,
Room No. 10, Mohomadali Road,
Bombay, 3.

Sultan Hasanally B. Sajan,
Sajan Bldg.,
145, Samuel Street,
Bombay No. 9.

Khushmanlal J. Mukhtiar,
96-98, Nagdevi Street,
Bombay, 3.

S. S. Babrekar,
Vidyarthi Bhuvan,
Tribhovan Road,
Bombay, 4.

Mohomad Ahmed,
Gulab Bldg., 4th floor,
Bhindi Bazar,
Bombay, No. 3.

Mistry Premji Arjan,
Plaster Workshop,
28|30, Jamli Moholla,
Bombay, 3.

Mistry Premji Arjan,
Plaster Workshop,
28|30, Jamli Moholla,
Bombay, 3.

Mistry Premji Arjan,
Plaster Workshop,
28|30 Jamli Mohella,
Bombay, 3.

SILHOUTTE COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations	Illustrations.
A	5
B	10
C	17
D	16
E	14
F	13
G	6
H	8
I	3
J	12
K	1
L	11
M	4
N	18
O	7
P	15
Q	2
R	9

Mistry Premji Arjan,
Plaster Workshop,
28|30, Jamli Moholla,
Bombay, 3.

S. A. Henderson,
No. 1 Gunpowder Road,
Off Reay Road,
Bombay.

Hasanally B. Sajan,
Sajan Bldg.,
145, Samuel Street,
Bombay, 9.

Fardoonji R. Latiwala,
Tata Hydro-Electric Co.,
Receiving Station,
Lalbag, Parel,
Bombay.

Vinayak V. Acharya,
Room No. 66, Lakhamsi Napoo Road,
Matunga, G. I. P.,
Bombay.

Bombay Suburbs

S. M. Master,
Chronicle Laundry,
Hill Road,
Bandra, Bombay, 20.

Miss Angela Fernandes,
No. 372, Bazar Road,
Bandra, Bombay.

Ahmedabad

S. K. Khambhata,
C/o. Bell and Co. Ltd.,
Five Wells,
Ahmedabad.

M. N. Master,
C/o. I. N. Mulla,
Wad Pole,
Kaloopur, Ahmedabad.

Halimbhai Taiyabkhan Attarwala,
Dandigara-Pole,
Kaloopur, Ahmedabad.

Akola

Mohomad and Umar,
C/o. The Bengal Boot and Shoes Stores,
Tajnapenth, Akola (Berar).

Bhuj Cutch

Hasambhai Salemohamad,
Vokhra Falia,
Bhuj Cutch.

Hasam Mohamed Memon,
Vokhra Falia,
Bhuj Cutch.

Cutch Mandvi

Shivchand Lalchand,
Cutch Mandvi.

Soni Bhailal Jetha,
Nawapara, Near Dassa Vandi,
Cutch Mandvi.

Calcutta

A. V. Totanwala,
1st Floor, 28 Lower Chitpur Road.
Calcutta

Dhulia

C. B. Patell,
Mughlai Bazar,
Dhulia.

C B. Patell,
Mughlai Bazar,
Dhulia.

Hyderabad (Dn.)

Sonibai Shaw,
Y. M. C. A.
Narayaguda, Hyderabad (Dn.).

(Continued on page 17)

SILHOUTTE COMPETITION RESULT

(Continued From Page 16)

Indore

Ebrahim K. Bhagoorwala
27 Marathia Bazar.
Indore.

Haiderali Ebrahimji,
7 Marothia Bazar.
Indore City.

Jubbulpore

Salebhai,
C/o. Salehbhai Bros.
Kingsway,
Jubbulpore.

Karachi

Usufali N. Antaria,
Quetawala Bldg.,
Napier Road,
Karachi City.

Lalji Laxmandas,
Special Hair Cutting House,
Near Picture House,
Bunder Road,
Karachi.

Kapadwanj

Shakirhushain Abeali Motiwala,
Moti Bohra-Wad,
Kapadwanj.

Rehematboo Shamshoodin
Karaka.
Near Back Lane,
Kapadwanj Dist. Kaira.

Sakina Kaderbhai,
Mohomadi Lane,
Kapadwanj.

N. S. Karaka,
Near Mohomadi Seri,
Kapadwanj.

N. S. Karaka,
Near Mohomadi-Seri,
Kapadwanj.

Bantva (Kathiawar)

Aminabai Rahimtula Dawood
Vadalawala,
C/o. Adamji Pirmamad's Deli,
Bantva

Aminabai Rahimtula Dawood
Vadalawala,
C/o. Adamji Pirmamad's Deli,
Bantva.

Aminabai Rahimtula Dawood
Vadalawala,
C/o. Adamji Pirmamad's Deli,
Bantva.

Mariambai Rahimtulla Dawood
Vadalawala,
C/o. Adamji Pirmamad's Deli,
Bantva.

Bantva

Soni Karsanji Jeram,
At Bazar,
Bantva.

Jenam Karim,
C/o Rahimtula Dawood
Vadalawala.
Adamji Pirmamad's Deli,
Bantva.

Dhoraji (Kathiawar)

Mahomad Hasam Musani,
C/o Musani Cycle Stores,
Near Junagad Darwaja,
Dhoraji.

Kasam Abdula Kagdi,
Near Dhankwa Kuva,
Dhoraji.

Chandrakant Shantilal Shukla,
C/o Shantilal D. Shukla,
Janu Hasan Hospital,
Dhoraji.

Lalpur (Kathiawar)

Baby Harjlal Soni, Lalpur.

Baby Harilal Soni, Lalpur.

Baby Harilal Soni, Lalpur.

Bachiben Harilal Soni, Lalpur.

Shanta Harilal Soni, Lalpur.

Jaya Harilal Soni, Lalpur.

Mrs. L. Khajuria, Lalpur.

Mrs. L. Khajuria, Lalpur.

Mrs. L Khajuria, Lalpur.

Mrs L. Khajuria, Lalpur.

Laxmichand Khajuria, Lalpur.

H. M. Dhakan, Lalpur.

Mrs. Jamnadas, Lalpur.

Lucknow

A. J. Hirji,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

Mohsinali,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

Mohsinali,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

Mohsinali,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

Mohsinali,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

Mohsinali,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

Mohsinali,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

Lunawala

Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Lunawala,
(Rewakantha).

Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Lunawala.

Ibrahimji Badrudin Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Lunawala.

Lallaguda

C. Swami Nathan,
C/o C. Venat Swami,
Driver N. S. Rly.,
Lallaguda, (Dn.)

L. Anthony,
C/o M. S. Dhamalingam,
Clerk, Loco Works,
Lallaguda, (Dn.)

Neral

Fijanbai Alihusein,
At Neral,
(Dt. Kolaba).

Fijanbai Alihusein,
At Neral,
(Dt. Kolaba).

Pardi

Kantilal Premabhai,
C/o Premabhai Ramabhai.
Pardi.
B. B. & C. I. Rly.

Palanpur

Mahomadbhai Alibhai,
Mansarovar Road,
Palanpur,
(N. Gujrat.)

Mahomadbhai Alibhai,
Mansarovar Road,
Palanpur,
(N. Gujrat).

Raigad

Rewalal Kanji,
C/o Kanji Walji Contractor,
Raigad, C. P.
B. N. Rly.

Sendhwa

V. M. Shah,
Bombay Agra Road,
Sendhwa,
(Holker State).

Secunderabad

Dr. N. V. Parthasarthy, M.B.B.S.,
Market Street,
Secunderabad, (Dn.).

Varwala

Thakar Vallabhdas Naran Dhoka,
Garbi Chowk,
Varwala,
J. & D. Rly.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 27th December, 1939.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

PRIMITIVE ART IN SOUTH AFRICA

"The primitive art of South Africa" is discussed by Walter W. Battiss in the "Studio." Mr. Batiss, who is principal of the Art Department of Pretoria High School for Boys, has redrawn ten examples of the paintings and engravings of the "so-called Bushman art."

Mr. Battiss writes: "A great deal of new evidence makes it possible to reassess its aesthetic value in primitive art. New discoveries and better processes of copying the work enable one confidently to make the bold claim that in many instances this art far exceeds in beauty the palaeolithic art of Europe to which it is so often compared."

The usual description of this work, of which Mr. Battiss particularly extols the animal representation, does not please him. Prehistoric art of South Africa is of two kinds, the engravings and "peckings" on hill-tops, or kops near the big rivers (possibly thousands of years old) and the paintings in shallow rock-shelters in the Drakens-bergs, probably hundreds of years old. The Bushmen were probably the painters, but who were the engravers? Mr. Battiss suggests that the term "Rockman" art should be used.

"It is incredible that such primitives show so little learning of their subject. There is no obvious evolution of, say, learning to draw the eye, or a foreshortened animal or of learning complicated prospective. The first engravings the first paintings are already mature Where is the beginning of this art? Has it been lost like that of Europe?" Much remains to be done in research, and the Union Government has taken safeguarding measures but formulated no complete programme. —"Manchester Guardian".

CONCENTRATED FOOD

New Emergency Ration

A "concentrated emergency ration" for troops cut off from regular food supplies has been developed by a Captain Paul P. Logan of the Army Quartermaster Corps here, according to a patent awarded to the inventor.

The ration is molded in the form of a bar and is claimed to be readily digested and not to deteriorate. It consists of a mixture of bitter chocolate, cacao fat, sugar skimmed milk powder, raw oat flour and a slight amount of vanillion.

Unlike ordinary chocolate, it is especially suitable for use in the tropics. One pound of the concentrated diet is equivalent to 2,300 calories. The government is permitted to use the invention without royalties.—"New York Times."

Sir Stafford Tells Trade Unionists About Confusion Caused By Changes In Russian Policy

Tribute To Work Of Labour Leaders Who Avoided Communal Differences

A TEA-PARTY WAS GIVEN TO SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS BY THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS, AT THE SERVANTS OF INDIA HALL, ON SATURDAY EVENING. MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA WELCOMED THE "DISTINGUISHED LABOUR STATESMAN" AND REFERRED TO THE HARDSHIPS OF THE INDIAN WORKERS AND ESPECIALLY THE RAILWAY WORKERS AND THE GREAT AND SOARING PRICES WHICH AFFECTED THEM. AMONG THOSE PRESENT PROMINENT WERE MR. RANADIVE AND MR. KHEDGIKAR.

BRITISH WORKER CONFUSED.

Replying to a question as to the reaction of the British workers with regard to the present war, Sir Stafford Cripps stated that one could say that the British worker was confused, uncertain and disillusioned anent the war intentions. The workers had no clear idea as to what the war was for and they had a suspicion that it was not for who they wanted, with the result that at present there was no irrational enthusiasm which one witnessed during the last war. But there was a determination to go through that unpleasant necessity which, unless any clear way was shown, would give them and their fellow-workers much greater freedom than what they got at present.

In reply to another question, he stated that emotionally the British workers were entirely in favour of India's freedom; but a great number of them did not know India's conditions. Still if one were to ask a British worker whether he wanted independence for India, he would at once say "yes"; but if he was asked as to how to work that out, he would say that it was not for him to consider it but for Indians themselves.

IF WAR GOES ON FOR LONG.

With regard to the expectations of the possibilites of the outcome of the war Sir Stafford while considering that it was good not to expect much for people, who expected much from anything were disappointed. He, however, thought that if the war continued for a considerable time, he believed it was possible that Great Britain would make some real advance for a better form of Government. But he thought that the real chance lay with those who were creating a new democracy for the first time.

As far as England was concerned, they had got their age-long traditions and it was difficult for them to alter forms which they had been used to for centuries and which would be difficult to completely wipe out to meet a new situation.

SCOPE FOR COMMUNISM.

Asked whether there was any scope for communism in every part of the world, Sir Stafford replied in the affirmative. Although the convinced communists could understand the line of policy taken by Russia, at the present moment the great fringe of people along the Communist Party have become so confused owing to the changes of policy which was forced upon the communist party, that they were not prepared to join the party.

Answering another question, Sir Stafford stated that there there were three courses open to the Labour party of Great Britain. The first course was to join the National Government, the second to remain in critical opposition and the third to retain a tough opposition to Government. The first two courses were untenable. The third could not be maintained in view of the fact that they had been urging all along to take steps against Germany.

In a brief speech, Sir Stafford Cripps congratulated the B.P.T.U.C. for the splendid bit of work it had been doing under what he thought to be difficult circumstances. The forces against which they were working were powerful forces indeed because the lower the standard of living the more powerful those forces would become. In England it was a different thing altogether. The standard of living higher and it had been stated that the inventor of unemployment benefits saved England from a revolution.

If it was true that low standards of living and harsh conditions were the forces which brought about any revolution there were really those factors which went to create a revolutionary situation, present in India.

With regard to the Indian news they got in England he stated that the great mass of people really got little about the affairs here unless it was a gift to carry on war by some Maharaja or other. But they did often hear of the militant activities of the Indian workers. With the progress they had been making on the right lines of trade unionism he believed it would be easy for them to strengthen their organisation. He was however surprised to hear that the workers organisations in this country had torn themselves to pieces by communal differences. For such organisations there were really no communal frontiers; only they were governed by economic considerations. But they had to reach a stage where they could be stronger. How they should reach that stage except by prolonged education of the people and increased industrial organisations, it was really their concern to judge.

Concluding he stated that their work was perhaps the best work of all as it avoided communal differences which unfortunately divided this country and allowed foreign rule to continue.

Sir Stafford met Mr. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay in the morning. He will fly to Hyderabad on Sunday (to-day).

BOARD OF COMMUNICATIONS MEET

The Bombay Board of Communications met in Bombay on Friday under the chairmanship of Mr. H. F. Knight (Adviser to the Governor). Mr. K. G. Mitchell, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India (Roads), attended by invitation.

The subjects discussed included the provision of communications in the Nira Valley; consideration of action taken on the resolution passed at the Board's last meeting, for the prevention of ribbon development; construction of a road from Bulsar to Nasik; and proposals regarding the constitution of provincial and regional transport authorities and the size of regional areas.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Historical Society an educational trip to the Mandapeshwar Caves and Mt. Pionsur Monastery was arranged on Sunday last. Photo shows a Catholic Fair in progress at Mt. Poinsur Monastery.

Mr. F. J. Karaka, who has been appointed Price Controller for Bombay.

Prof. Sarkari's Health Home

Mr. J. F. Banker writes:—

"The 'Health Home' of Prof. Sarkari came into existence fifteen years back. Hundreds of boys and girls, men and women have passed through its doors after receiving physical-culture training under the supervision of Prof. Tehmurasp Sarkari.

Over thirty thousands rupees were given away by way of charity concerts to different institutions of different communities, without distinction of caste and creeds.

Many of the members are absolutely free, being poor. The doors of this 'Home' are always open to poor deserving pupils.

At present, there is a movement afoot, by which the 'Health Home' intends to have its own building on modern lines having in it the latest scientific instruments pertaining to physical culture.

For the above Home, a fund of at least Rs. 30,000 is required for initial and maintenance purposes.

For the benefit of his 'Home', there will be a Grand Show and Musical Concert, by well-known athletes and artistes on 17th December at Capitol at 9-30 a.m. The public is requested to help him by purchasing tickets.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Bombay, a public reception will be accorded to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Miss Mridulaben Sarabhai and Mrs. Krishna Hatheesing at the Asthika Samaj Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mr. G. N. Gokhale, Retired, Principal Engineering College, Karachi and General Secretary, Theosophical Society, Indian Section Benares will lecture in English in the Brahman Samaj Hall, Bhawani Shanker Road, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. on "Mind the greatest problem of man"

(Continued from Col. 4.)

interesting and instructive. This is one of the series of educational excursions organised by the Bombay Historical Society.

ELEPHANTA CAVES

(From A Correspondent)

A large number of students of both the sexes teachers and professors of Bombay schools and colleges together with the members of the society were led by the Bombay Historical Society to the Elephanta Caves on Sunday 3rd instant, under the guidance of Mr. R. G. Gyani, Curator the Archaeological Section of the Prince of Wales' Museum.

Mr. Gyani conducted the party and explained the historical beginning of the Caves, and explained in detail the various sculptures, in both traditional and historical aspects. Though it has long lost almost all its people and almost all its holiness. Elephanta, from about the third to about the 10th century, was the site of a city and a place of religious resort. Of all the excavations in Western India, these caves are the best known. They are Brahmanical, and are devoted to Siva who occupies the most prominent place in them in the form of Trimurti.

Trimurti

The principal cave consists of a central hall ninety feet square. The side walls of each of the four aisles formed by the rows of pillars, have recesses filled with groups of colossal figures. Of the sculpures, the most striking is the famous Trimurti, the three-headed bust that faces the north entrance. The bust represents Shiva, the front face in the character of Brahma the creater, the east face in the character of Rudra the destroyer, and the west face in the character of Vishnu the preserver. In the recess west of the Trimurti is a sculpture representing Shiva with his wife Parvati. The figure of Shiva is sixteen feet high and has four arms, Parvati stands on Shiva's left and is about twelve feet high. She wears heavy earrings, several necklaces, armlets, and bracelets, a girdle and anklets. On Shiva's right are the four-armed Brahma and Indra. On Parvati's left is Vishnu on what is now a headless Garuda, a fabulous creature, half man and half eagle. In the back-ground are many figures, all flying or floating on clouds. In the recess east of Trimurti is a gigantic figure of Ardhanarishwara, half male and half female, symbolic of the union of sexes.

In the south wall of the east aisle is a group representing Shiva and Parvati seated on the hill of Kailasa. Shiva and Parvati again appear seated together in Kailasa north of the portico Several other figures stand round the central group and underneath is a back view of the ten-headed Ravana. His ten heads are all broken off and only a few of his twenty arms may be seen

Mr Gyani's descourse was very

(Continued in Col. 3.)

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay · December 16.

Following a rise of 20 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened steady at Rs. 334 for Broach A/M delivery and with active buying reached a new high level of Rs. 338. At this level there was increased realising and prices declined to Rs. 330 and steadied around Rs. 332. The tone of the market was steady and it appears that interesting developments are likely to take place on the 21st inst at the time of the declaration of rights on the monthly options.

To-day both Liverpool and Alexandria markets were closed. The local market was steady with Broach A/M delivery quoted at Rs. 333/8.

The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under :—

F G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 332/8
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan	Rs. 291/8
Fine M G Oomra March	Rs. 295/8
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs. 236/8
F G M G Bengal March	Rs. 237/8

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach A/M :—
Below Liverpool May 81 points.
Above New York May 211 points.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay : December 15.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Broach A/M	326	313 1/2	319 1/2
Oomra D/J	288	281	282 1/2
Oomra March	292	285	287 1/2
Bengal D/J	234	225	229 1/2
Bengal March	235	226	230 1/2

NIGHT SESSION : Broach A/M opening Rs. 318. Highest Rs. 330. Lowest Rs. 317 1/2. Closing Rs. 326 1/2.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool : December 15.

UPPERS :—	
Spot	9.62—63
January	9.31—22
March	9.37—20
May	9.40—18
July	9.42—17
October	9.15—19
GIZA NO. 2 :—	
Spot	10.19—81
January	9.72—3
March	9.84—1
May	9.93—0
July	9.98—0
October	9.90—0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria : December 15.

SAKEL :—	
January	20.50—200
March	19.60—200
GIZA :—	
January	17.47—173
March	17.73—200
ASHMOUNI :—	
December	15.85—200
February	16.05—200

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay : December 16.

Yesterday London Gold price was unchanged at £8/8/0. London/Paris Exchange rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and at 3.93 3/8 at New York. London Silver prices were unchanged at 23 3/8d. and 23 9/16d. for spot and forward respectively. Speculators bought and sold and business was small. Later on there was small business at 1/16 over fixed rates, but buyers were not satisfied. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce. London/Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 61/6/3 and forward was Rs. 61/13/3. The local market was fairly steady to-day. The local market opened firm at Rs. 65 on speculative buying, but local operators sold freely and prices declined to Rs. 63/8. Sellers believe that they will be able to buy from the Reserve Bank Gold was quietly steady.

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 42 0 0	63 15 0
Magsar	Rs. 42 1 6	64 4 0
Posh	Rs. 42 4 0	64 12 0

LONDON SILVER

London : December 15.

Spot	23 3/8
Forward	23 9/16

LONDON GOLD

London : December 15.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8/8/0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay : December 16.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 88.
Copper Sheets Rs. 98
Tone :—Firm.

LONDON SEEDS

London : December 15.

South Australian 23/8 Dec. Quoted.

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur : December 16.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
WHEAT :—			
Ready	3	12	9
Maha	3	13	9
Jaith	4	0	9
GRAM :—			
Ready	4	2	0
Maha	4	3	3
Jaith	4	3	6
PEAS :—			
Ready	3	8	0
Maha	3	8	6
Jaith	4	0	0
BARLEY :—			
Ready	3	2	0
Maha	3	2	9
ARHAR :—			
Ready	3	9	6
Maha	3	10	6
MAIZE :—			
Ready	3	4	0
COTTONSEED :—			
Ready	3	4	0

Tone :—Steady on firm outside advices. Speculators buying.

Firm Opening Meets Realising In Shares

STEEL AND TEXTILE ISSUES STEADY

Market Displays Good Undertone

Bombay : December 16.

The local Share Bazar opened firm but there being no follow-up on the buying side, prices reacted few points but lower levels attracted moderate support and prices rallied. The undertone of the market was good .There appears good absorbing capacity. There was nothing like bidding up, but prices are slowly but steadily reaching new high levels and the general feeling remains optimistic.

At present sentiment rules the market and those who depend on facts and figures seem to have missed the market.

Firmness of raw cotton and Silver was the chief reason of a better showing of the Share Bazar and it is generally anticipated that next year will see still higher prices. War orders and improved purchasing capacity as a result of impressive advances in commodity markets will help our industries and time may come when question of delivery will be acute than prive level. Our textile industry has a bright future and has a good potential demand both domestic and export from nearby Asiatic and African countries.

The Steel industry is a monopoly and in these days of War, the working is bound to be very satisfactory Since the commencement of armament programmes in Europe in the latter half of 1936, Steel industry has made astonishing progress and with clearances of outstanding debts and arrears of accumulated dividends, one can safely look for bumper dividends

Light tax-selling was again a handicap on the Wall-Street market while the cloudiness of business outlook tended to inspire weariness and with stimulating news lacking, the stock market was mostly fractionally irregular in the afternoon, but the tone was steady U. S. Steel shares declined 1/8 at 68 and Anaconda Coppers closed 1/4 up at 30 7/8. General Motors gained 1/8 at 54 dollars.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1202 and after advancing to Rs. 1205 declined to Rs. 1187. Century shares opened at Rs. 445 and closed at Rs. 336. Central India shares opened at Rs. 400 and eased off to Rs. 392. Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 472 and New Greats declined to Rs. 477 after opening at Rs. 485 on professional realising. Simplex shares rose to Rs. 150 and closed at Rs. 146.

Tata Steel opened at Rs. 2195 and after fluctuating between Rs. 2197 and Rs. 2167 closed at Rs. 2180. Ordinary shares after advancing to Rs. 419 closed at Rs. 415. Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 702.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay : December 16.

Bombay Dyeing (1177/8) 1202, 1205, 1185, 1186, 1187.
Century (436) 445, 435, 437, 435, 436.
Central India (388) 400, 387, 394, 392.
Kohinoor (467) 478, 464, 472.
New Great (478) 485, 470, 481, 477.
Simplex (141/8) 150, 152, 145, 147, 146.
Swadeshi (380) 390, 394, 384, 389, 385.
Associated Cement (145) 147, 146, 145.
Andhra (1500) 1500.
Tram. Ord. (132) 132, 131/8.
Tata Hydro (156) 156.
Tata Power (1360) 1366, ~~1365~~.
T Steel Defd. (2150) 2195, 2167, 2195, 2192, 2197, 2180.
T. Steel Ord. (412) 418, 419, 415, 418, 415.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (134) 134/8.
Bellapur (263) 264, 265, 260, 261
B. Steam (334) 334, 332.
B. Burma (696/4) 710, 713, 702, 705, 702.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Dec. 16.

100	Ahd. Advance	355	0
250	BOM. DYEING ...	1187	8
100	CENTURY	436	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	392	8
100	COLABA	237	8
100	Coorla	145	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn ...	401	4
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 11	3
100	Finlay	200	0
100	GOKAK	245	0
1000	Hindustan	2060	0
100	Indore	53	0
100	Khatau	145	10
100	KOHINOOR	472	0
250	Laxmi	618	8
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	260	0
250	Model	96	0
50	MYSORE	130	0
200	NEW GREAT	477	0
100	Oosmanshahi	51	0
100	PHOENIX	316	0
25	Sassoon Silk	88	8
1000	Sholapur	4000	0
50	SIMPLEX	146	0
50	SWADESHI	384	0
100	SWAN	185	0
500	Vishnu	1442	8
1000	Western	915	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	98	8
25-500	Central	33	12
125-500	Imp. Conty.	365	0
500	Imperial	1,477	8
50-100	India	135	12
100	Reserve Bank	104	0
5	Union	5	8

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	145	0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	625	0
15-100	Jupiter	9	6
20	Mercantile	50	0
15-75	New India	34	0
200	Oriental ...	3900	0
10-50	Vulcan	6	14

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmed. Old	150	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1500	0
10	Ajmer ...	10	4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	131	8
100	Bombay Suburban	165	0
10	Broach	11	8
100	Karachi	182	8
100	Poona	183	8
100	Surat ...	160	0
100	TATA HYDRO	156	0
1000	TATA POWER	1365	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Frantij	982	8
100	C. Province	98	0
100	Dh. Baramati	93	0
100	Gujarat	97	8
100	Mandra Bhon	93	0
100	Pachora Jamner	73	0
100	Sara Serajganj	97	0
500	Tapti Valley	757	8

MININGS

5	Burma Corp.	8	6
2sh.	Indian Copper	2-13	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	44	10
10	SHIVRAJPUR	57	8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	2180	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	415	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	577	8
10	Air Services	6	0
80	BELAPUR SUGAR	261	
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	591	4
250	BOMBAY STEAM	332	0
125	B. BURMA	702	8
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	228	2
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	6-7-9	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE ...	86	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	158	8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	49	8
100	Ind. Radio Def.	400	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	405	0
30	Port Canning ..... XD.	74	0
30	PREMIER CON.	88	0
15	Scindia	26	13
~~25~~	Tata Oil Mill	58	0
100	Western I. Match	154	4

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1327	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	310	0
7	p.c. Bom. (T.F.)	75	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.) ...	550	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107	0
6 1/4	p. c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140	10
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power ...	1448	12
7	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	190	
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	675	0

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	100	
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	103	2
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	49	11
7	p.c. Sholapur	75	10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	103	2

(Capital letters indicate shares on forward list).

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay : December 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent. Paper 87/8; 4 per cent 1960/70 102/8; 5 per cent 1945/55 110/8.

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 98/8; Bank of Hindusthan 24/12; Bank of India 135/12; Central Bank 33/12; Imperial Bank F P 1477/8; Imperial Bank P P 365; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 104; Union Bank 5/8.

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles 495; Ambica 308/2; Arun 255; Arvind 1390; Asok 251/4; Bharatkhand Textiles 2300; Bombay Dyeing 1182/8; Buckingham and Carnatics 230; Calico 811/14; Central India 391/4; Century 435; Colaba 236/4; Elgin 165; Gokak 243/12; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 52/8; Jubilee 314/6; Khatau Makanji 145; Kohinoor 470/10; Laxmi Cotton 618/12; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 131/4; Morarji 252/8; Mysore 130; Nandlal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 476/4; Raipur 745; Rajnagar 186/4; Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 88/8; Sholapur 4000; Simplex 145/10; Swadeshi 383/2; Vishnu 1442/8.

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord. 1497/8; Tata Hydro Ord. 155/10; Tata Power Ord. 1362/8.

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 151/4; Ajmer Electrics 10/4; Amalgamated 10/12; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram. 131/4; Jalgaon Electrics not quoted, Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electrics 160.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 575; Associated Cements 144/8; Belapur 260; Bombay Burma New 228/2; Bombay Burma Old 700; Bombay Steam 331/4; Bombay Telephone 85/12; Br. B. Petrol 6/6; Burma Corporation 8/6; Dalmia Cement 10; Indian Bleaching 157/8; Industrial Investment Tr. 49/8; Indian Radio Ord. 425; Indian Radio Defd. 425; Indian Copper 2/13/6; Indian Iron 44/8; Mysore Sugar 44/14; Port Canning 74; Premier Construction 87/8; Rohtas Industries 24; Scindia Steam 26/13; Shivrajpur 57; Steel Corporation of Bengal 24/8; Tata Oil 58; Tata Steel Ordy. 415; Tata Steel Defd. 2180.

JUTES

Birla Jute 24/12; Howrah 63; Hukumchand 8/12; Kamarhatty 580; Kankanarrah 480; Lawrence 480; Reliance 68.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay : December 16.

Fine White Java Sugar (per cwt.) :—
Ready (small grain) Rs. 19/7
Ready (large grain) Rs. 19/9
Shipment December Rs. 11 F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 11/2 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready Rs. 18/12 to Rs. 19/8.
Tone :—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 16.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 91-8
3-1/2 per cent G P Notes Cash 87-4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92-12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92-12
3 per cent 1963/65 87
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 99-1
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103-10
4 per cent 1960/70 102-4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 106-12
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 102

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1915/55 Loan 110-9
4 per cent 1953/6? Mysore Loan 103/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 114

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 99
6 per cent M Deb 1959 106
6 per cent M Deb 1954 116
6 per cent K P T 1965 116.

Tone :—Unchanged Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay : December 16.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to March
LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to Mar.
Bank's selling T T D D .....
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 329
Bank's buying D D 327
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1290
Bank's buying T T 1330
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 80 3/4
Bank's buying T T 79 3/4
Bank's buying 60 days 78 3/4
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 55 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 54 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 27 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D .....
CROSS RATE—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/4 13/16 16th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/16 16th inst.
Java/London 7.46/56 16th inst
New York/London 3.93 1/4 15th inst.
London/New York 4.02/4 15th inst.
London/Paris 176/7 15th inst.
London/Italy 77.50 15th inst.
London/Belgium 24.20/45 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.80/95 15th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.70/90 15th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.52/58 15th inst.
London/Berlin .....
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 14th inst.
Gold £8/8/0 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 3/8 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 3/8 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 9/16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 9/16 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 15th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 Months 2 1/4 per cent.
6 Months 2 per cent.
Tone :—Firm.

WALL-STREET MARKET

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani has issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange :—

New York : December 15.

	Dollars
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd ...	43
Elec Bond and Share Common	7 1/2
Elec Bond and Share Dol.5 Pfd.	88
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	4
Amr Tel and Tel	169 3/8
Western Union Telg	26 5/8
Union Pacific	98 1/2
Great Northern Pfd	28 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	40
New York Central R R	18 3/4
Amrex Corporation	17 1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	86 3/4
Reynolds Tobacco 'B'	37
Texas Corporation	43 3/8
Consolidated Oil	7 1/8
United States Steel	68
Bethlehem Steel	83
Crucible Steel	43
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	23
Republic Steel	23
National Steel	71
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	8
Int Nickel of Canada	35 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 7/8
Chrysler Motors	87 1/2
General Motors	54
General Electric	40
Woolworth	38
Socony	11 1/8
Chase National Bank	36 1/2
National City Bank of New York ...	28 3/4

Tone :—Upward trend.
Turnover : 700,000 shares.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : December 15.

T. T. London on :—
New York 4.02/4.04; Paris 176/177; Berlin unquoted. Madrid 38.50; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Amsterdam 7.52/7.58; Brussels 24.20/24.45; Milan 77.75. Berne 17 80/17.95; Copenhagen 20.37; Stockholm 16.75/16.95; Oslo 17.55/17.75.

Not On Any Mission To India

Sir Stafford Cripps' Talk With Bombay Journalists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With a crisp "good morning to everybody" Sir Stafford Cripps, the well-known Socialist M.P., entered the hall of the Journalists' Association of India exactly at 9-30 this morning and straightway commenced replying to a series of questions addressed to him by several journalists.

HIS REPLIES WERE LUCID AND GENTLY PERSUASIVE. EVERY ARGUMENT WAS ARRANGED WITH THE STRATEGIC SKILL OF A TRAINED LAWYER.- NOTHING WAS OUT OF PLACE OR IRRELEVANT.

The questions related to a variety of topics including, among other things, the future of the present war, Dominion Status for India, Constituent Assembly, Censorship and European politics.

After he was introduced to those present by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Sir Stafford Cripps took up the question lists one after another and replied to them at length. His humourous comments were greatly appreciated.

No Delegate For Anyone

Before replying to questions, the Socialist M. P. corrected certain statements about him which had appeared in the "Weekly News Bulletin" of London and which has been cabled to the "Bombay Chronicle" on Saturday. He emphatically denied that he was in India on behalf of any party in England. Neither was he attempting anyone to persuade anything. Indians, he said, were quite capable of taking care of themselves. He had merely come to India to have a first-hand knowledge of the conditions prevalling in the country.

Replying to questions on censorship, Sir Stafford stated that war news was adequate though there was a certain amount of restriction. This could not be helped in view of the fact that the control of news was still under the influence of various governments and the representative of each country had the final word for the news emanating from his country.

However the Ministry of Information for Britain was taking a sensible view. of things and he hoped that conditions would improve in the near future. He said that a cable from the Journalists' Association might improve matters.

No Chance For Labour

Speaking on the conditions of the Socialist Party in England, he said that there was not one single Socialist daily paper in England.

"In my view, none at all" was Sir Stafford's reply to a question whether there was any likelihood of the Labour Party coming into power in the near future. Further there were no prospects of a general election. Neither was a coalition ministry possible at present.

"How is it that the war aims of the British Government, in spite of repeated explanations still remain a mystery?" was another question.

"Well, Chamberlain thinks that he has clarified the issue", said Sir Stafford and added, "It depends on the Government of all countries".

Dominion Status After War

Many questions relating to the future of India were then put to the M. P. He was emphatic in stating that within the last three months, there had been a considerable advance of opinion in England regarding India and he felt sure that India would get Dominion Status after the war. He felt that there was not much difference between Dominion Status and complete independence. To all intents and purposes, Dominion Status meant independence. Once Dominion Status was obtained, it should be left for Indians themselves on what basis it should be worked. He was of the opinion that there should not be a compulsory association of nations.

A Constituent Assembly, he observed, should as far as possible be under the aegis of the Imperial Government. The representatives of the people must agree to the terms. It did not matter "two pins", who organised the Constituent Assembly.

He asserted that he was a strong advocate of a Socialistic Commonwealth but thought such a thing could not happen in the present state of society, having imperialism as its basic policy. The two were mutually exclusive things.

He was sure that the Indian demand has the support of the working classes in England.

"What would be the state of Europe after the present war?"

Anything might happen after the war," was the non-committal reply of Sir Stafford Cripps. He however felt that the nations might adopt a new attitude.

He thought that there was no substance in the allegations made by the minority communities against the Congress Governments. The fact that the Governors of the provinces did nothing in the matter showed that there was no substance in the accusations.

Questions on the Russian attitude to Finland elicited the information that the Russian demands were reasonable but he did not approve of the methods adopted by Russia in enforcing their demands. He thought that the Russian fear for Germany was responsible for Russia's present attitude. Russia, he stated, had adopted a completely new form of Government and economics.

Good Cartoons, he said, wielded valuable potential public opinion.

He regretted that very little space was given to Indian news in British press. However, during the last three months, Indian demands had received better ventilation in the British press.

With fine rhetorical reiteration, he made mock of Bernard Shaw's influence in British politics and said though his writings were instructive and comic they had no political influence.

"Magnificent People"

He would not give his opinion about Indian politicians and contented himself with the observation. "They are magnificent people."

One of the journalists asked him, "Will you change your opinion about India if you are appointed Secretary of State for India?"

"I have never met anyone, who can put his hand on his heart and say, I will never change my opinion", he said and added "However, I assure you I will not change my fundamental views."

"Why did not England fight for Spain?" was the final question.

"You will have to ask Mr. Chamberlain" was Sir Stafford's reply.

Wishing "good by" to everyone, Sir Stafford left the hall after fortyfive minutes talk.

Mr. K. A. Chidambaram, Secretary of the Journalists' Association, thanked Sir Stafford Cripps.

Sir Stafford Cripps among Bombay journalists replying to their many questions.

AHMEDABAD WORKERS' NOTICE TO MILLOWNERS

DEMAND FOR DEAR FOOD ALLOWANCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, December 16.

IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTIONS OF THE JOINT BOARD OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSED LAST WEEK REGARDING WORKERS' DEMAND FOR DEARNESS ALLOWANCE CONSEQUENT UPON THE RISE IN PRICES THE TEXTILE LABOUR ASSOCIATION SERVED NOTICES TO-DAY ON ALL MILLS OF AHMEDABAD ON BEHALF OF THE TEXTILE WORKERS OF THE CITY.

It appears that notices are given under Section 28 of Bombay Industrial Disputes Act under whose provision a representative Union can alone give notice to employers when any change in wages or conditions of work is demanded by employees.

It is also understood that a time-limit of three days is given to employers for giving their reply, on expiry of which period if the workers' demand is not acceded to, an industrial dispute will be said to have arisen and conciliation machinery provided by the Act will be set in motion.

R. R. BAKHLE ON PRICE COMMITTEE

Mr. R. R. Bhakle has been appointed a member of the Consultative Committee for Price Control in Bombay.

This Committee has been set up by the Bombay Government to advise the Controller of Prices on the measures being taken to counteract and control increased prices.

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji is the chairman and the other members are Messrs. A. G. Gray, Begraj Gupta, Mahomed Ali Habib, D. V. Nadkarni and S. K. Patil. Khan Saheb H. D. Warden is the Secretary.

CRIPPS' CALCUTTA PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The "United Press" understands that Sir Stafford Cripps Socialist, is coming to Calcutta on December 23. He will be the guest of Mr. J. C. Gupta, Chief Whip of the Bengal Assembly Congress Party. Sir Stafford is likely to leave for China by boat which leaves from Calcutta on December 26.

During his stay here he is expected to meet officials and non-officials.—United Press.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

His Lordship Springs Surprise In W. India Cup

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

There was a huge attendance ot Mahaluxmi to witness racing of an interesting order. The results, however, were most disastrous as the favourites were generally beaten Shri Paswanji Saheba of Idar scored a double with Quicksilver and His Lordship, the latter pulling of a 11 to 1 chance in the valuable Western India Cup race Mr. Diamond. whose star is apparently in the ascendant also had a good double through the medium of Zahir and Fadilhat al Hawa.

Kashmir claimed the Idar Cup when Winston romped home an easy winner with his stable companion Limelight in the role of runner up.

J. Brace rode brilliantly and was first past the Judge on three occasions E. Britt and Mohamed Khan, each scored a double in the saddle.

Of the sixteen runners for the Bushire Plate, Muvamar, Rabdan and Ayham had their respective big followings, with the former a weak favourite at the bell. Victory belonged to Rabdan, who is a promising newcomer. Spitfire though slowly away, made up ground well to finish in the role of runner up. Mitfa al Iraq was a minor place-getter and should improve on this effort.

A good winner over a mile the other day the Kashmir owned Amulet was thought likely to repeat the performance, but he made a slow beginning and failed to play his expected bold part. Very judiciously handled Quicksilver recorded an easy success at the expense of Pom Pom. A late run brought Bright Lad into third place.

Mr. A. L. J. Talib's Saif ul Muluk, was a ready-made favourite of the Bushire Plate, Division II but though he ran well, was beaten out of the first four close home. Zahir, inconspicuous in his last essay, came along to score from the Pilot, the latter going under after a terrific struggle by only a short head. Pretty Prince always well up, ran into a lesser placing.

FAVOURITE DISAPPOINTS

Backers would not look beyond Black Magic for the winner of the Idar Gold Cup. The Akalkot was never above "evens" in the betting, but he gave a disgraceful exhibition never at any stage shaping like a winner. Winston, in the Kashmir jacket romped home an easy winner four lengths in front of his stable-companion Limelight who ran a great race Shahenshah moved up late to beat Formosa for third place.

A 2 to 1 chance in the race for the Bathurst Plate Ratepayer, recently promoted from class IV. made no show? He could not quite go the past pace set from the barrier rise and though Evans was hard at work on him a long way from home, would not improve on the position he held from the start. Monte Carlo very capably ridden by Johnstone scored by a head after a great finish with Gaul and Mythical Monk. Shaping like a winner for nine furlongs Archmoon was palpably tiring over the last bit and was relegated to fourth place.

SMARA SCORES AGAIN

Hardly considered as a possibility in the Steward's Cup Smara recorded an easy success in the Parlakimedi jacket making it plain that his improvement has still to come to an end. With Mohamed Khan astride the chestnut son of Mr. Jinks won as he pleased from the well favoured Dark Wings. Dante came with a smart run over the last furlong to fill a lesser placing. The market choice Appenzell was simply not good enough at the weights, though ridden to the best advantage by Johnstone. In a pretty finish for the Craven Stakes the aged Goolash, brilliantly ridden by Mohamed Khan outstayed Maroc by a head. Kingsbury, nearer last than first in his last essay, ran a much improved race and beat his stable mate House of Lords for third place while Budapest who commanded a ready following faded out of the contest after bringing the field into the straight.

EXCITING STRUGGLE

The powerful Kashmir establishment was expected to won the Western India Cup race with either One I Love or Steel Helmet. The short odds taken about this bracket would have been landed readily enough but for the intervention of His Lordship who came up with a sparkling run to beat Steel Helmet in the last few strides by a neck. The consistent Cavalier accounted for the beaten others which concluded Coeur de Lion and Gipsy Jack.

Apparently racing sound again Fadilhat al Hawa won the Stetchworth Plate in easy fashion beating the better backed Seventh Heaven by a length and a half. Prince Hilal was third and Shirley Temple fourth. Last out the tapes Majid Pasha made up lost ground in fine fashion but finishing very wide in the run home, failed to figure on the map.

The Daily Double was correctly nominated and returned a dividend of Rs. 1,311. The Daily Treble was left unwon and the sum of Rs. 7,815 has been carried over to the next Race Day.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's RABDAN 7-9, (cd. 8-1-, Sulaiman Hamad 1
Mr. Ismail Ibrahim's SPITFIRE, 7-9, (cd. 7-10) Mahmud Khan, ... 2
Mr. Shariff Haji Mahmud's MITFA AL IRAQ, 7-9, (cd. 8-1), Mohideen 3
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's MUVAMAR, 7-9, (cd. 8-4), N Dawood 4

Time: 1 minute, 40 3|5 seconds.
Did not run Caswara.
Tote paid Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 41, and Rs. 91 for places.
Favourite: Muvamar.
Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.
Won by 1 1|4 lengths, 2 1|2 lengths, 2 1|2 lengths.

THE EVE PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Classes III and IV.

Shri Paswanji Sahiba of Idar's QUICKSILVER, 8-2. Brace 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's POM-POM, 9-0, Meekings ... 2
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BRIGHT LAD. 7-9. (cd. 7-7), M. Jamshir 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's AMULET, 8-4, Eude . 4

Time: 1 minute, 43 4|5 seconds.
Did not run: Miss Lena.
Tote paid Rs. 48 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 23, and Rs. 34 for places.
Favourite: Amulet.
Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.
Won by: 1 1|2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1|2 length.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

Mr. Diamond's ZAHIR, 7-9, (cd. 7-11), Britt 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's THE PILOT, 8-4, Mohd Khan .. 2
Mr. A. K. Hamad's PRETTY PRINCE, 8-10, Obaid 3
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's SUBA AL ZAMAN, 8-4, Eude 4

Time: 1 minute 40 seconds.
Did not run: Royal Salute.
Tote paid Rs. 130 for win, Rs. 42, Rs. 28 and Rs. 62 for places.
Favourite: Saif ul Muluk.
Winner trained by H. R. Somekh.
Won by short head, 2 lengths, short head.

THE IDAR GOLD CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

A Gold Cup value £100 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Idar and Rs. 10,700 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000, and 10 p.c. in addition of the advertised value of the winning stakes to the breeder of the winner.

For Indian Horses 3 years old only at the time of starting. W. A. raised 4 lbs. Penalties—Winners. once 7 lbs; oftener 14 lbs. Allowance—Fillies allowed 3 lbs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's WINSTON 8-11 Britt 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's LIMELIGHT 8-4 Md. Khan. 2
Messrs. Osman Chotani and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's SHAHENSHAH 8-11 Evans 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's FORMOSA 8-4 Marrable .. 4

Did Not Run:—Eastern Pride and Resperator.
Won by 4 lengths, 1 1|4 lengths 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 30 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 32 and Rs. 33 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in class III.

Mrs. Justice's MONTE CARLO 8-11 Johnstone 1
Mr. J. F. D'Souza's GAUL 8-12 Baba Khan 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's MYTHICAL MONK 8-4 Marrable 3
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ARCHMOON 9-0 Maxwell . .. 4

Won by shorthead, head 3,4 length.
Time: 2mins. 7 3|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 75 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 49 and Rs. 58 for places.
Winner trained by T. M. Goculdas.

THE STEWARDS' CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

A Cup value Rs. 750 and Rs. 5,800 from the fund. Winner. the Cup and Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SMARA 8-9 Md. Khan 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's DARK WINGS 8-12 Britt 2
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. M. P. M. Dalal's DANTE 9-2 Bond 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's NIGHT ALARM 8-0 Eude . 4

Time: 2 mins. 7 2|5 secs
Won by 2 lengths. shorthead. 2 1|2 lengths.
Tote paid Rs. 138 for win, Rs. 51. Rs. 26 and Rs. 150 for places.
Winner trained by J. Robinson

THE CRAVEN STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6.000; second Rs. 1,350; third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's GOOLASH 8-1 Md. Khan. 1
Mr. H. Romer's MAROC 7-11 (cd. 7-13) Evans 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's KINGSBURY 8-0 Brace 3
Mrs. M. Clarke's HOUSE OF LORDS 9-4 Maxwell 4

Did Not Run: My Billy and Warrior's Call.
Tote paid Rs. 81 for win, Rs. 35, Rs. 21 and Rs. 59 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE 'VESTERN INDIA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 27,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 20,000; second Rs 5,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar and Shri Paswanji Sahiba of Idar's HIS LORDSHIP 7-13 Brace ... 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's STEEL HELMET 7-7 (cd. 7-9) Britt 2
Messrs. R. K. F. Singh and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's CAVALIER 8-2 W. Evans ... 3
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's PLAY ON 8-13 Marrable 4

Did Not Run: Royal Romance and Dominic.
Tote paid Rs. 116 for win, Rs. 38, Rs. 34 and Rs. 36 for places.
Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE STETCHWORTH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Diamond's FADHILAT AL HAWA 9-4 Brace 1
The Raja of Akalkot's SEVENTH HEAVEN 9-0 Johnstone 2
Messrs. M. H. & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL 8-12 W. Evans 3
The Raja of Miraj jnr.'s SHIRLEY TEMPLE 7-10 Whiteside 4

Tote paid Rs. 65 for win. Rs. 47, Rs. 19 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by H. R. Somekh.

"DON'T OBEY JINNAH"

Pir Pagaro's "Fatwa' To Disciples

KARACHI, Dec. 15.

Pir Pagaro of Kingri, head of 10,00,000 Muslims in India, in a press statement, declared that he and his numerous disciples had nothing to do with the Muslim League or its leader, Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

As the religious head, he had given his "Fatwa" that HIS DISCIPLES SHOULD NEITHER ATTACH ANY VALUE TO, NOR OBEY, WHATEVER MR JINNAH SAID. He refused to recognise the Muslim League as the sole representative of the Muslims of India.

Referring to cases of kidnapping of Hindu women during the recent dacoities, the Pir Sahib said that those persons who had acted in that beastly fashion were a blot in the community. He would not rest in peace, till he found that all kidnapped persons were restored.—United Press.

PANAMA PRESIDENT DEAD

BALBO (Panama), Dec. 16.

The President, Sgr. Arosemena has died.—Reuter.

It is learned in London that five Messerschmidts were shot down in the air attack on the German Coast on Thursday it is confirmed that British losses were only three.—Reuter.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK

COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1940

New York, December 16

Previous closing	.....	10.89
To-day's opening	.....	10.92
Difference	.....	+03
To-day's closing	.....	10.96
Difference	.....	+07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1940

Liverpool, December 16

Previous closing	.....	8.42
To-day's opening	.....	closed

Broach April/May Expectation ..... Rs. 331-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, December 16

The New York cotton displayed better sentiment to-day on fairly good local and trade buying with prices advancing steadily under good support but then reactionary tendency developed.

The trading in March began at 10.92 i.e. three points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and foreign buying with some covering purchases but later prices suffered a setback on scattered liquidation, eventually renewed trade and local support appeared with March touching 11.01. Rates again receded on week-end liquidation with March finally closing at 10.96.

BOMBAY COTTON
Late Trading

Bombay, December 16

In the local market Broach A/M opened at Rs. 331-8. After improving to Rs. 335, then receded and finally closed at Rs. 331.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, December 16

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—

March 10.92/1
May 10.59/9
July 10.22/2

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, December 16

American January (8.24) closed
American March (8.28) closed
Giza January (8.69) closed
Giza March (9.82) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

JUTES

London, December 16

Dundee December (£53 3/4) £53 3/4
Lightning December (£51 1/2) £51 1/2

SEEDS

Castorseeds December January (£22 quoted) £22 quoted.
Linseed Calcutta December/January (£21 1/8 quoted) £21 1/8 quoted.
Linseed La Plata December January (£16 5/8 quoted) £16 5/8 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal December January (£14 3/4 quoted) £14 3/4 quoted

RUBBER

Spot (11 7/8 paid and buyers) closed
Forward January March (11 15/16 paid and value) closed

METALS

Tin (£258 3/4 buyers £259 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed
Glasgow Iron (111 sh.) 111 sh

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, December 16

Previous closing	.....	3.93 3/8
To-day's opening	.....	3.93 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, December 16

Previous closing	.....	4.02 to 4.04
To day's opening	.....	4.02 to 4.04
To day's closing	.....	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, December 16

Previous closing	.....	176 to 177
To day's opening	.....	176 to 177
To day's closing	.....	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, December 16

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.14) 30.14
London on Milan (77.75) 77.50
London on Shanghai (0-4 9/16 to 0-4 13/16) 0-4 3/8 to 0-4 13/16
London on Kobe (1-2 5/16 to 1-2 11/32) 1 2 5/16 to 1-2 13/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 5/16 per cent
4 months (1 5/16 to 1 5/16 per cent) 1 5/16 to 1 3/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (23 3/8d) closed
Gold (£8/8/0) closed

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, December 16

Wheat January	.....	4	9	3
Wheat May	.....	5	2	0
Linseed May	.....	9	11	0
Groundnuts February	.....	44	11	0
Castorseeds May	.....	61	0	0
Cottonseeds January	.....	28	15	0

BOMBAY BULLION
Latest Quotations

Bombay, December 16

Silver Ready	.....	63	6	0
Silver Magsar	.....	63	10	0
Silver Posh	.....	64	6	0
Gold Ready	.....	41	15	0
Gold Magsar	.....	42	2	0
Gold Posh	.....	42	4	0
Sovereign	.....	26	12	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, December 16

The following are the opening quotations :—

General Motors (dol 54) dol 54 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30 5/8) dol 31 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 68 1/4) dol 68 1/4
U S Steel Pref (dol 114 3/4) unquoted

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

Industrials Harden Up.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16

Jutes disclosed no fresh feature and the undertone remained almost on same level as of yesterday. Coals were in fair request at slightly improved prices, but business was somewhat restricted. Teas were inactive. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues opened firm and continued so throughout the session. Other industrials also displayed good deal of activities at hardening rates. Government securities ruled steady.

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 87/8 small lot.

Banks: Central 33/12; Reserve 102/8
Ahmadpur Katwa Rly 85

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur Ord 17/8; Cawnpore Textiles 7/4; Kesoram ord 8/4; Dunbar Ord 245; Elgin Mills Ord 163; New Victoria Ord 1/15.

Coals: Amalgamated 30 small lot; Bengal 004 small lot; Bokaro and Ramgur 19 small lot; Burra Dhemo 6/10; Dhemo Main 19/6; Hurriladih 15/10; North-West Conty 17.

Jutes: Adamjee ord 25/12; Anglo India 435/8; Birla pref 125; Cheviot 239/8; Howrah 63/6; Orient 228/8 small lot; Presidency 6/12; Union 521 ex div.

Miscellaneous; Burma Corpn 8/8; Consolidated Tin 6/1; Indian Copper 2/13; Bareilly Elec 11/4; Cuttack Elec 8/8; Dacca Elec 16; Patna Elec 15; Burn and Co ord 368 small lot; Britannia Building and Iron 11/10; Hukumchand Elec and Steel ord 9/8; do defd 2/11; Indian Iron 44/8; Kumardhubi Eng ord 6/2; Steel Corpn 24/8; do pref 100; B I Corpn ord 5/1; Indian Paper Pulp 164; Titaghur Paper A or B ord 30/10; Midnapore Zemindary 86/8; Dyter Meakin Brewery 6/12.

Teas: Tukvar 12/14.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec 16

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :—

Ready (small grain)	..... Rs.	19	7	0
Ready (large grain)	.....	19	9	0
Shipment December F B H	.....	11	0	0
Shipment Jan-Feb-March F B H	...	11	2	0
Indian sugars ready	.....	18	12	0

SIR N. CHOKSY DEAD

Veteran Doctor Who Won Encomium From Western Scientists

Death took place of Sir Nasarvanji Choksy, a prominent member of the medical profession, at the age of 78, at his residence on Saturday afternoon. The last public function attended by him was the Children's Home at Chembur on December 3, and since then he had been ailing.

Sir Nasarvanji was a leading figure in public life and had played an active part in the discussion of important questions, particularly those relating to Indianisation of the army, and public health. His services to Bombay City in connection with several epidemics running concurrently with plague dating from 1895 have been commended. His researches regarding infectious diseases won for him high testimony from the scientists of the West. Till recently he was an active member of the Bombay Medical Council, having been appointed on it in 1912.

Sir Nasarvanji was born on October 7, 1861. He passed his L. M. and S. examination of the Bombay University in 1884 obtaining the top place in first class and the Sir Jamshetji Jejeebhoy Gold Medal. In the same year he was appointed tutor in anatomy, materia medica and botany in the Grant Medical College. In 1890 he joined the Municipal service as Medical Superintendent of the Matunga Leper Asylum, and two years later in addition to that post he was in medical charge of the Arthur Road Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases. He resigned the former appointment in 1897, and the latter he held till 1921.

For his public services he was honoured both by the British and foreign Governments. He received his C. I. E., in 1922 and his knighthood in 1929. He was made Chevalier of the Crown of Italy in 1899 in recognition of the assistance rendered by him to the Italian Plague Commission in that year. In the following year the University of Freiburg conferred on him the honorary degree of M.D. for services rendered to medical science and practice by investigations in plague. In 1907 the French Government awarded him a medal on the recommendation of the Academy of Medicine of Paris. Among his publications are papers, lectures, reports, articles on leprosy, plague, relapsing fever, cholera etc.

Dr. Choksy was a member of the Council of State from 1933 to 1936.

Despite his advancing age, Sir Nasarvanji continued to take keen interest in problems of medical relief. About 17 years ago, when Sir Leslie Wilson was Governor of Bombay, Sir Nasarvanji was a member of the Medical Relief for the city of Bombay.

The Committee submitted proposals for the addition of 300 beds to the Government hospitals, comprising the J. J. Hospital Group and 559 beds to the Municipal hospitals made up by the creation of a hospital at Mahim to serve the extreme north of the Island, the provision of an infirmary for chronic cases of illness and for cases of advanced tuberculosis, and the extension of the Municipal infectious diseases hospital.

TAKING INDIA 40 YEARS BACK

Young Muslim Leaguer's View Of Jinnah's Deliverance Day Ukase

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 16.

Talks with Muslim members of the Central Assembly, who have been here in connection with the Standing Finance Committee for railways suggest two important points concerning Mr. Jinnah's ukase regarding the "Day of Deliverance". Firstly, it appears the celebration of such a day was never formally or informally considered at any meeting of the Working Committee or the Council of the All-India Muslim League. Secondly, although only Mr. Sidiqui from Calcutta has poured out his heart against Mr. Jinnah's terrible decision, more members of the Working Committee in private and in letters to Mr. Jinnah have expressed surprise and pain at his fiat to Indian Muslims.

A young member of the Muslim League party in the Assembly candidly told me "Mr. Jinnah is merely playing to the gallery. His heart cannot be for the celebration of the "Day of Deliverance" for the simple reason that India's deliverance and consequently of Indian Muslims' day of deliverance has yet to come. So long as separate electorates continue, we have to be heroes to our constituencies and heroism lies in rank communalism".

He said, if Lord Zetland sincerely wants a communal settlement, he should take a bold step and suggest the substitution of communal by joint electorates, if necessary with reservation of seats or minimum votes from the candidate's own community as an electoral qualification. "This day of deliverance would take India forty years back" he concluded.

Political observers now feel that the Viceroy's speech in Calcutta on Monday would review the present situation and trace the history of the past three months since war but would give no indication as to any steps which the Viceroy might have in mind to resolve the constitutional deadlock. In the present situation, it is unlikely that any step will be taken by the Viceroy for some time.

HOW TO MEET SITUATION IN STATES?

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

The "United Press" learns that the present political conditions in the Indian States, particularly the Kathiawar States, were discussed at a meeting between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference, and a number of representatives of States' people, this morning, at Panditji's Bombay residence.

Mr. Sahbai, a representative of the Bhopal States' Peoples' Conference, explained, at length, the situation existing at present in Bhopal.

Pandit Nehru, it is learnt, suggested various methods whereby the present situation in the Indian States could be dealt with in their varying conditions.

It is likely that Pandit Jawaharlal may issue a statement shortly in this connection.—United Press.

For Filmgoers Only

STAR DUST

AUZURIE, whose dances have enlivened many an Indian film, is coming with her "Kala Mandal,' to dance at the Capitol.

BARUA is not appearing in any role in his new picture, "Zindagi".

"BETTER HALF" is the title of Leela Chitnis' latest picture, under production at Huns Studios, Kolhapur.

DEVIKA RANI is to be starred in Bombay Talkies' next picture which will go into production at the Mahad Studios early next month.

JAIRAJ (of "Bhabi" fame) got married to Kumari Savitri, daughter of well-known film journalist, Mr. S. V. Kriparam, at Matunga on Friday evening.

KANANBALA will be seen with Najamul Husain in 'Jawani-ki Reet", booked for Krishna.

KUMAR has joined Circo Productions and is appearing in "Laxmi" with Maya and Bibbo.

PANKAJ MALLICK, the famous Music Director, is playing the leading role in Associated Productions "Andhi", along with Molina. Will he sing? You bet!

SHOBHANA SAMARTH has joined India Artists Limited and will appear in their maiden picture "Bahurani", shortly going under production.

VIMAL SARDESAI who made a debut in "In Search Of Happiness" is appearing in Arun Pictures' "Goraknath" along with Leela and Nandrekar.

AKIM TAMIROFF
and the make-up he wears in "Magnificent Fraud."

Talkies In Many Tongues

(By OUR FILM CRITIC)

THE next few weeks will see the replacement, one by one, of several popular current films by new releases.

"ACHHUT"—IN GUJERATI!

"Tulsidas", completing the Silver Jubilee week at the Royal Opera House, is due to be replaced by another ambitious production from the Ranjit Studio—"Achhut."

"Tulsidas", in Marathi, 'held the fort' for 25 weeks. Will the Gujerati version of "Achhut", which is to be released before the Hindustani version, achieve a similar success?

'DAUGHTERS OF INDIA'

At the Pathe where Ranjit's "On The River" has been achieving moderate popularity will be released next week "Daughters Of India" featuring Khurshid (Anuradha) and Ashik Husain. Described rather unwisely as "a soul-stirring, enchanting, poignant tale of 3 wives and their husbands", this picture has been produced and acted by the same people who produced "Mother India" and is expected to be equally sentimental though no one can say beforehand if it will be equally popular.

FOR PUNJABIS ONLY!

The Indian cinema, like the A. I. R. news broadcasts, is being turned into a Babel, with pictures in Marathi, Gujerati, Tamil—and even Punjabi!

At the Diamond Talkies, Sandhurst Road, is to be seen this week a Punjabi picture, "Mirza Sahiban", featuring Illa Devi, Kalyani, Zahur Raja, Begg, etc.

TAMIL FILM FROM BENGAL!

And this very morning, to be seen at 10 a. m. at Plaza, is a Tamil picture "Maya Machhindra" featuring Radhabai.

It is interesting to note that while the Punjabi film "Mirza Sahiban" was produced in Bombay, the Tamil "Maya Machhindra" comes from a Calcutta studio.

To complete the paradox they ought to produce a Gujerati film in Peshawar!

"BHAGWA ZENDA"

Talking about non-Hindustani pictures, the local Maharashtrians will hardly need any persuasion to go and see "Bhagwa Zenda" at Majestic—a picture after the heart of patriotic Maharashtra.

And if you missed "Sukhacha Shodha" at West End may now make amends by seeing it at Plaza, Dadar.

"KANGAN" TO CONTINUE

The Bombay Talkies new picture (tentatively advertised as "Rebel"—no, it has nothing to do with the thriller "Baghi" which is currently running in some cinema) is said to be nearing completion but its release in Bombay is likely to be held up for some time as "Kangan" (in 8th week at Roxy) is still going well and is likely to celebrate the New Year at the same theatre.

JAPAN BANS "GUNGADIN"

According to a cable received from an Indian resident in Japan, the Japanese Government have banned the film "Gungadin" on the ground that it injures the sentiments of a friendly nation, the Indians.

"AULAD" IS POPULAR

The Film Corporation's "Aulad" at Krishna in third week is doing much better than any of their earlier pictures. It is mainly due to the sentimental, old-fashioned appeal of the story and the fairly competent direction of Kedar Sharma. On a second visit to the theatre it occurred to me that the picture would have improved immensely if it had been more intelligently cut and edited.

IN BRIEF

As Minerva Studios may not like to bring their "Will" while "Pukar" is still running in town, it is likely that New Theatres "Jawani-ki-Reet" will follow "Aulad" at Krishna.

"Ghazi Salahuddin" booked for Imperial, may be held up for some weeks as Sudama's "As You Please" is still popular.

"TIME MARCHES ON"

The production planning and filming divisions of Louis de Rochemont's "March of Time" magazine newsreel have hardly, if, ever, come as close to headlines of the day as they have with their "Battle Fleets of England," No. 2 of the current series now seen at Regal which becomes doubly important because of the naval duel now in progress.

Some of the sea strategies and mechanics of England's sea power are discussed in surprising detail, and insight given into the age-old training technique of its sea lords, and lieutenants, leaving at the end a comparatively well-rounded description of the Battle Fleets of England, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and out into the oceans of the Far East bases.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

pages—including advertisements! and yet it costs 8 annas. It must be something like a record for the price of a magazine—per page! Except for an article on "Motion Pictures in Education" reproduced from a foreign journal, there is nothing to commend itself in the contents. The official publication of the Indian film industry ought to present a better appearance and contain more worthwhile reading matter.

MAGAZINES

FILMINDIA—The current issue contains, besides regular features, a review of the year—1939—by K. Ahmad Abbas in the course of which the writer comments upon the outstanding events in the Indian film world that happened during the year. In an editorial "I Return". Mr. Baburao Patel summarizes the results of his world tour undertaken to protest against anti-Indian films. He sees excellent prospects of exhibiting Indian films abroad.

Indian Films For England

MOTION PICTURE MAGAZINE—"Prohibition Helps Theatres" is the title of a brief thought-provoking article on "Quality Of Prints" in the course of which a timely plea is made to the exhibitors to take more care of film prints. In the editorial, a suggestion is made that owing to the war the British exhibitors are sorely in need of films that Indian producers can make use of the opportunity by sending their productions for release in Britain. This is an excellent idea but not many would agree with the list of 18 Indian films that are mentioned as suitable for exhibition abroad:—

Dharmatma; Khyber Pass; Achhut Kanya; Savkari Pash; Sant Tukaram; Vidyapati; Chandrarao More; Savitri; Gopal Krishna, The Unexpected; Raja Gopichand; Dharati Mata; Brahmachari; Pukar; Netaji Palkar; Durga; Sant Tulsidas; The Mill.

Both technically and from the view-point of subject matter, most of these films are not suitable for exhibition abroad. The exceptions are obvious

Too Costly!

INDIAN MOVIES—The December issue of this official organ of the Motion Picture Society of India, the Indian Motion Picture Producers Association and the Indian Motion Picture Distributors Association is extremely anaemic. It runs over no more than 12

(Continued in Col. 3.)

Kananbala, the 'glamour girl' who crashed the screen in "Vidyapati" and later in "Mukti" and rose to stardom in "Sapera", now comes in "Jawani ki Rit", booked for Krishna. In this film she plays the role of an ultra-modern girl. Opposite her is Najamul Husain.

A Page For Women

Brides Will Be Brides

Cottage Embroidery Still Holds Its Own

(BY H. PEARL ADAM)

Among the first results in England of the outbreaking of war is a fine crop of weddings. They are all "quietly, at so-and-so because of the situation", and to read of them is rather heartening.

In the last twenty years we have heard enough and too much of young people marrying for every reason except sentiment, and for any time except that life-long engagement which can really be called "the duration".

It was partly their own fault, for they talked airily of getting married for a while to see what it was like, or having a shot at it because they didn't have to stay married, or being willing to try anything once, and so on.

Then a steel shaft of reality speared the national life, and pretence fell away. All the planning for satin and lilies and bridesmaids and organs and honeymoons went by the board; Miss This and Mr. That hastily collected some parents and aunts and a few friends, and went to church in a pretty afternoon frock and old tweeds (or a new uniform) to make sure that romance had to itself the first act of a play which threatened to turn to tragedy.

If the war is to be short, there is no reason why weddings should not take place. If it is to be long, the young people had better take what they can of the normal.

English brides as pictured in Hollywood always get married in unbelievably old grey stone churches, with quantities of cheering yokels, some mothers and grandmothers and things, and at least one handsome old Colonel or General not suppressing one glycerine tear.

Then they change from masses of white satin into something glamorous with lots of fur, kiss the Colonel, and drive away into the future. And then the trouble (and the film) really begins.

The real English bride gets married in her parish church, however new or old, ugly or beautiful, it is. She wears white if she can, and satin if possible, but remembers that there are no coffers in ancestral galleries in which to preserve it. There may be a coal-bin, but certainly no coffer, in the microscopic new flat, and certainly she will want to wear, rather than preserve, her wedding dress. Its satin may earn a respectable living as a slip in its old age, and its lace may become a blouse, and end its life as a collar—out at grass, as it were, like a dearly-loved horse.

Development in the arts of spinning, weaving, and dyeing has done a great deal for the English bride. Her overseas cousins need not picture her as dressed in one expensive fabric decked with useless accessories, and cut on certain traditional lines.

COTTAGES EMBROIDER VEILS

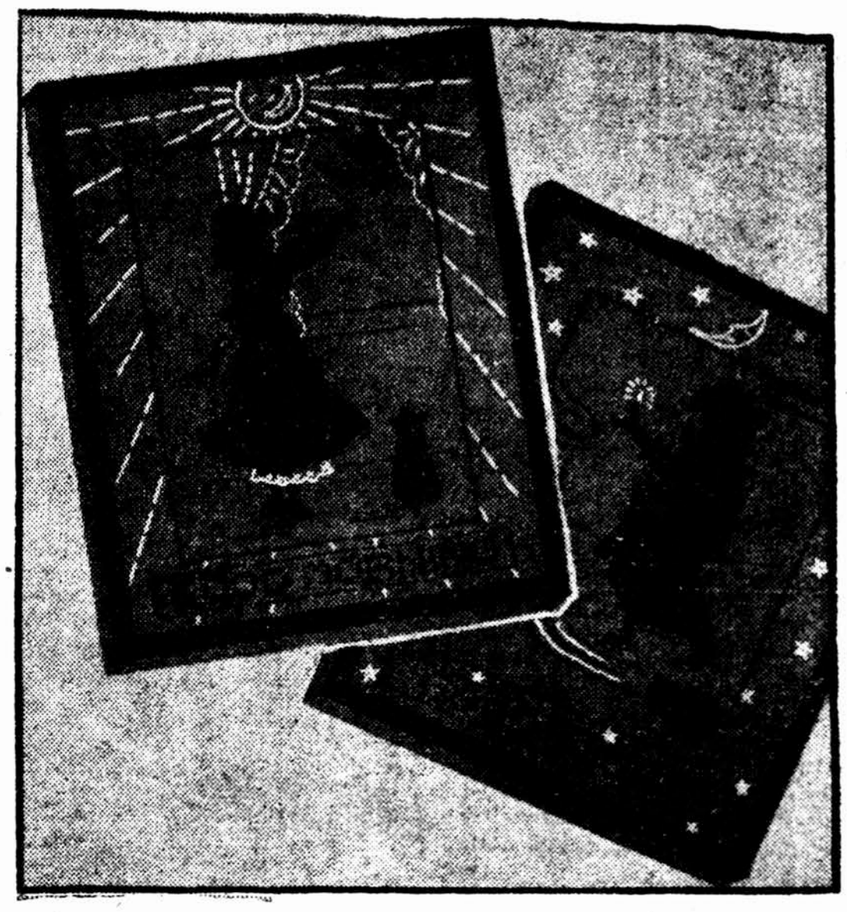
Some of the veils are things of real beauty, and joys for ever, although they may have cost a very few shillings. They are produced in styles to suit every taste. They are embroidered with lilies, leaves, bows, lovers' knots, horseshoes, roses, and so forth. On the fine net background these designs are misty, seeming to float in the air.

Then there are more severe designs—lines of fine embroidery like stitchery—open fan-like corners, or little ruched edgings like fairy crinolines.

To supplement these are coronals and wreaths in lace and net. A favourite design is a high Flemish cap, with a slightly-ruched tulle bandeau. Another popular bridal cap is shaped like the famous head-dress of Mary, Queen of Scots. Rather an unfortunate example for a bride to evoke, one would have thought—but so becoming!

Much of this dainty work for weddings is done in English cottages spread over four countries, by married women whose domestic duties keep them at home. They may have to do all the washing and housework, but their fingers are skilful in the delicate work. They can deal with the coloured chenille spots on veilings—every one of these has to be put on by hand. They can embroider a lily so finely on net so fine that the net is invisible against white, and the lily seems made of air.

A Pair of Samplers for Framing



Child or adult will love this set of pictures of a little girl going to bed and getting up in the morning. This set can be embroidered in gay coloured cottons or in black against a white or natural background. Each picture measures about 8 by 10 inches.

"You were discovered sneaking furtively away from enclosed premises. What have you to say to that".

"My doctor told me to take things quietly, your honour".

TOMATO JUICE

Recipes

One or two tins of tomato juice should be kept in the store cupboard all the year round. It is so concentrated that it is the most economical way of using tomatoes in cooking, and of course, suitably diluted, makes a healthy and delicious drink. It is excellent for any dish to be served with tomato sauce. Heat half a pint of milk slowly with an union stuck with a clove, and a few peppercorns, and leave covered for a time to extract the flavour of the onion; thicken this with a good teaspoonful of cornflour and simmer for a few minutes. then add half a tin of the juice, salt and pepper to taste and boil up. Stock can be used instead of milk.

LENTILS

A nourishing and economical lentil and tomato soup can also be made with half a tin of tomato juice. Simply pour a quart of boiling water on to half a pound of washed lentils and add a large grated onion. Cover and simmer until soft, which will be in about an hour. Rub this through a sieve and return to the saucepan with half a tin of the juice and season with celery salt and pepper. A little chopped celery can be added with onion, instead of the celery salt, when in season.

OMELET

This tomato omelet makes an unusual supper or luncheon dish. Chop an onion and cook it in butter until soft but not brown, then rub in a dessert-spoonful of flour (preferably brown flour, which gives a delicious flavour) and add half a tin of tomto juice and seasoning. Simmer for ten minutes, when it should be thick and tasty. A plain omelet can then be made and the tomato mixture put in the centre and the omelet folded over, or the tomato ca be poured over the top. Or add the tomato to the raw beaten eggs and cook in the usual way.

HOT POTS

This tomato juice need not be used only for vegetarian dishes. It is excellent in hot-pots and other dishes where tomato flavouring is wanted. This mutton hot-pot should be tried. Cut one and a half to two pounds of middle neck into chops and dip these in seasoned flour. Arrange to a casserole with some diced carrot and turnip and a very little chopped shallot or onion and about a pound of sliced potatoes on top. Season well and add half to a whole tin of tomato juice. Cook slowly for about two hours. Steak can be used in the same way the meat being cut into pieces, dipped in flour and browned with the onion in a little dripping first.—"Manchester Guardian".

Hints On Etiquette

Who Speaks First?

QUESTION: Is it proper for an employee to greet the employer first? For instance, upon opening the door when my employer rings, should I wait for him to speak first?

ANSWER: As a rule you wait for him to speak, since he has rang for you to ask or to tell you something. If you go to his office to tell him something you speak first.

Thank A Stranger?

QUESTION: If a strange man stands aside and allows a young woman to go ahead, does she thank him or is this courtesy to be taken for granted?

ANSWER: Of course, she thanks him! Always thank everybody, anywhere, for any act of courtesy.

Folding Beds

Folding beds are literally as old as Egypt..... they're mentioned in most all early stories of furniture. So we needn't think we're being so modern when we get some trick number that vanishes when you say "abracadabra".

Just the same we were impressed to death with a new bed-in-a-chest that turned up at recent furniture market. It is as trim as you please by day, hidden away in a small dignified chest, but at night out comes a full length comfortable bed. Fine for unexpected guests in the small menage, or in a push a member of the family could use it all the time.

A Hardy Perennial

And Egypt never had the likes of the sofa-beds that are available to-day. Well tailored, with smart slender lines of period design, they open out easily into full sized comfortable beds. There are now love seats that open into beds, as well as chairs that stretch out to make amazingly comfortable beds. The in-a-door beds are holding their own, and of course the studio couch that turns into a double bed or two single beds is a hardy perennial.

What a far cry are these from the old folding bed of our childhood. Remember those imposing wardrobe-beds, the kind that would start closing up if you got too far down at the foot of the bed?

Syt. B. G. Kher will meet the boys and girls of Balkan-ji-Bari at Khar to-day at 8 a. m. A short sketch of his life appears on this page.

Introducing Syt. Kher

By Satish P. Desai.

Who is Syt. Kher? What has he done for India?

For more than two years he was the Prime Minister of Bombay. But, what does that mean?

In free countries, a Prime Minister possesses large powers and being the head of the State he can do a great deal of good to the people. In India his powers are very much less; yet, he can do some good to the people.

India is a country where people are extremely poor. Do you know that the income of an Indian peasant is taken to be only 7 pice per day? Do you know that there are four crores of people who do not get one good meal a day? Do you know that in villages there are women who are so poor that they have to wear dirty clothes because they have no clothes to wear after changing?

In such a country like India, it is, therefore, natural that all wise leaders think of helping the poor people, and Syt. Kher did his best to do what he could for them, when he was the Prime Minister of Bombay.

The conditions of the workers in Bombay mills is very pitiable. After a hard day's tiresome work, when they return home they find no comforts. If any of you would like to see the conditions under which they live, I would ask you to visit the homes of the members of Balkanji-Bari at Bombay Central. Their homes are so dark that if anything is lost, one would require to light a matchstick to find it. And what if the matchbox itself were lost!

These poor people used to lose a great deal of their money through their habit of drink. As soon as a mill worker got his wages, he would spend a large part of them on drink and return home in a disgraceful condition with only a portion of wages left in his pocket.

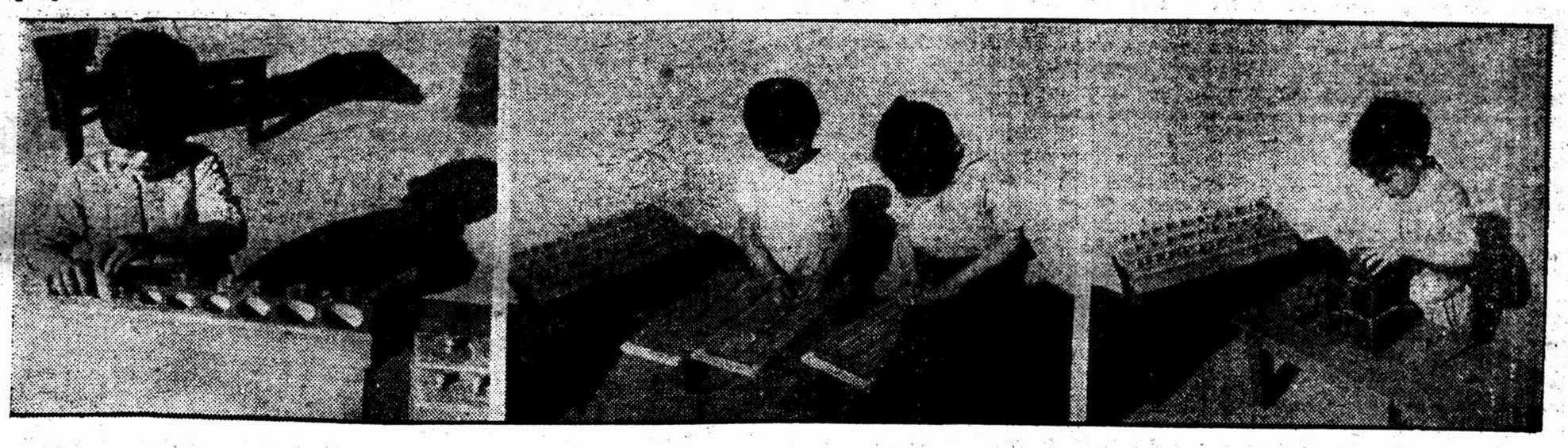
Syt. Kher and his colleagues put an end to this disgraceful state of affairs. They passed a law by which all wine-shops were closed, and anyone found drinking without a special permit from the Government was made liable to be sent to prison.

The law had a great effect on the lives of these people. The money that was used for paying bills of wine-sellers is now used for paying the bills of grocers. Instead of drinking wine they have begun to eat sufficiently. Instead of going about without sufficient clothes, they have now begun to buy Khadi and clothe themselves properly.

Recently, as Syt Kher was walking along a street, a stranger met him and told him. "From your face it appears you are Mr. Kher." Then he added, "May God bless you for the introduction of prohibition." Thousands of poor families have silently blessed him for this reform.

His full name, as you may be knowing, is Syt. Bal Gangadhar Kher. And, do you know, he is the President of All-Bombay Balkanji-Bari? What a great privilege it is for our organisation to have him?

May he remain with us for long to inspire the children of India to follow the path of truth and non-violence so that when they grow up they may be able to serve their country in a fitting manner!



These two photos and those given above show children working in the Besant School of the Theosophical Society at Benares where our Moti Behn is a teacher and the principal of which is Sjt. G. N. Gokhale, a Director of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Sit. Kantikar, Head Master and Shri Gajananji, another teacher, are responsible for maintaining the traditions of the School.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY Balkan-ji-Bari The All-India Children's Association

My Dear Sisters and Brothers,

Just to remind you:—

Syt. B. G. Kher, Ex-Premier of Bombay, will meet the boys and girls of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, to-day at 8 A. M., and speak to them on how they could be serviceable to our Motherland.

A small programme of children's items, such as songs, garbas, humorous skits, etc., etc., has been also arranged. It is hoped as many of you as possible will attend the function.

"I have a purse full of smiles to give away."
(Little Jennie Lea Menezies).

Shiva Reborn

Birth of a three-eyed infant is reported to have occurred in the house of a well-known jeweller of Almora recently. His third eye is stated to be like a hole in the middle of his forehead.

Though the infant is lying in a precarious condition, a large number of men and women have been visiting the residence of the parents of this infant to have his 'darshan', he having acquired the name of Trinetra, a synonym of Shiva.

Try This Game

Fix a large sheet of white paper to a board and hang it on the wall.

Each player should take a pencil in his right hand, and make a large figure six on the paper, at the same time making a circle with his right foot, moving from left to right.

The results are usually most amusing.

Magical Addition

The following is a peculiar arrangement of the figures 1 to 9 so that by adding them together they amount to 100:—

15
36
47
——
98+2

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Religious Pioneers Honoured

(By MURIEL NISSEN)

The history of the Reformation in Hungary is not generally well-known, but it is a source of great pride to the Protestants of that country to-day, who number about one-fourth of the total Hungarian population. As a token of the honour paid by the Magyars to their Calvinist ancestors, a special commemorative stamp series has been issued by Hungary paying tribute to the Protestant past. A week was set apart this year from October 25th to November 2nd for special devotions and exercises to the memory of these people and in honour of the work they accomplished. The primary purpose of these observances, and of the stamp set issued in connection with them, is to raise money for the erection of an International Protestant Institute to be called the "Gabor Bethlen Foundation".

The set consists of five values, described as follows:

The 6 filler plus 3f green is a simple design made up of two tablets. The first, adorned by a sheaf of wheat, carries the name Devai Biro Matyas with the date 1545. This missionary, whose name translates as Matyas Biro of Deva, had been a Catholic priest in Wittenberg where he met, and was greatly influenced by, Martin Luther. He returned to Hungary, carrying the gospel of Protestantism. He died in 1545. At the top of his tablet is the inscription "Janos 12: 24-26" referring to the favorite text of the "Hungarian Luther" to be found in the Gospel According to St John. The second tablet is devoted to the memory of Peter Meifus Juhasz, who died in 1572. He also studied at Wittenberg, then returned to Hungary as a Protestant clergyman. The head of his tablet is decorated with a bunch of grapes and the text "Janos 15: 1-8".

On the 10f plus 5f red-violet is a portrait of Gaspar Karoli who made the first Magyar translation of the complete Bible. His work was published in the town of Vizsoly in Transylvania in 1590. The writer is shown holding a copy of the "Czent Biblia" (Holy Bible) and a contemporary printing press appears in the background.

The 20f plus 10f red carries the inscription "Szenczi Molnar Albert" and the date 1607. Albert Molnar was a translator of hymns in the early 17th century. The notes of music in the upper left corner of the stamp constitute the intonation of the XC Psalm, the favorite tune of Magyar Protest ants.

Prince Gabor Bethlen, under whose reign the province of Transylvania grew into a major power, is seen on the 32f plus 16f light brown. He is pictured astride a charger.

The 40f plus 20f gray-blue presents the likeness of Zsuzsanna Lorantffy, consort of Prince Cyorgy Rakoozi, who laid the foundation of the English Protestant College at Sarospatak nearly three centuries ago.

First Day Sale

First day sale of the commemorative stamp issued to mark the third centenary of the introduction of the printing press to Colonial America was 1,011,359 copies. There were 295,370 first day covers cancelled on Monday, September 25th, when the issue was released in New York City.

Dominican Issue

The Dominican Republic has released a memorial set of five values commemorating the fourth anniversary of the death of Don Jose Trujillo Valdez father of General Rafael L. Trujillo, former President of the Republic. All stamps carry the same design, a portrait of Valdez with the inscription "Commemoration del IV Anniversario de Su Muerete" and the dates 1935 and 1939. Each item is bordered in black, and following are the values and colours: 1/2 centavo gray, 1c green, 3c yellow-brown, 7c ultramarine and 10c magenta.

Albanian Issue

In the process of Italianizing Albania postage paper, a new set of four stamps has appeared. Carrying a portrait of King Victor Emmanuel, the adhesives are in the following values and colours: 10 quind brown, 15q scarlet, 25q blue and 30q violet.

Japan's New Stamps

Two new values have appeared in the Japanese series being issued to replace the former postage paper used for more than 30 years. A 5 yen value portrays Prince Kamatari Fujiwara, one of Japan's most famous personages. The greatness which this statesman brought to the age in which he lived made that period the beginning of the famous Fujiwara Dynasty.

Pictured on the new 8 sen stamp is the Meiji Shrine.

News From Guatemala

An interesting set of pictorials has been issued by the republic of Guatemala. There are 5 values in the series, arranged as follows: ½ centavo green and brown, pictures the tablet known as the Mayan Calendar, which is in the Archaeological Museum in Guatemala City. The 2c dark blue and ultramarine is inscribed "Flor Nacional —Monja Blanca" (National Flower, the White Nun) and pictures a group of orchids. There are two 3 centavos values, one green and brown and the other green and orange, both picturing the country's national bird, the quetzal. The 5c light blue and red-brown presents a map of Guatemala in the central panel with the republic's flag at the left and the figure of value enclosed within a wreath at the right.

Stamp Teasers

1. A view of a place by the "pleasing" name of Mosquito is shown on what stamp?
2. What country honours Epigmenio Gonzalez on its postage?
3. Where is Roskilde Cathedral, and on what adhesive is it pictured?
4. What stamp presents a pack camel with all his equipment?
5. What stamp pictures a Medical Congress in session?

(COPYRIGHT.)

IMPORTANT?
CHILDLESS?

Need not worry. AMICO TILA will solve these problems satisfactorily at once. Several powerful and very efficacious medicinal substances have been used n its composition and it is non-injurious to the skin as well as to the system. It revives, strengthens and stimulates the dead centres and induces a virile manhood and marital bliss to the user.

Price Rs. 1|8|- per tube, postage extra. Literature free.

Sole Agents:—
AMIN & ISMAIL
Chemists & Druggists.
79, Colootola Street, Calcutta.

German Prisoners of War at work in a camp "somewhere in England."

AMRITSAR TOURS— WAR ENDS SCOUT INTERNATIONALISM — SCOUTS IDEADS IN THE MELTING POT

The Provincial Headquarters in Bombay must be congratulated on the printed circular which has been issued from their office. The Hindusthan Scout Association is not made up of aristocratic and rich apostles of noisy and demonstrative scoutcraft, but it is made up of boys and girls from the villages and the slums and from the middle class. It is a pity our Association is not rich enough to take a large contingent of Scouts to Amritsar free of cost, and our Indian money-bags have not realised the value of real scouting to Indian youth. But the Provincial Headquarters has arranged, in co-operation with railways, a shorter travel where Scouts will not only attend the National Rally, but will also tour the most important and historic cities of the North. The Hindusthan Scout Association is very anxious that our young take this opportunity to see the grandeur of Islamic contribution to India's culture.

It is, therefore, that two separate travel routes have been arranged. The first route is as follows:

Scouts will start on the 20th December and return on 7th January. They will visit Gwalior Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore Amritsar, Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad and Jubbulpore on the way, covering almost all the important cities. The cost of this tour is only Rs. 45 including everything.

For the second tour Scouts will start on the 23rd and return on the 3rd. They will visit the Camp and Rally and also see Delhi, Agra and probably Sanchi on the way. The cost of the tour is Rs 30 only.

Scouts intending to attend the Rally must inform the Provincial Headquarters, Western India Building, Sir P. M. Mehta Road without delay.

It is but rarely that our youths get such a splendid opportunity to see such important places for such a small expenditure. Parents and principals should do their utmost to take advantage of the offer and contribute to the education of boys and girls through travel.

Scout Internationalism

The B. P. Movement claims to be an international organisation. It was established at Geneva, but due to the usual and unexpected circumstances, it shifted itself to the same street where exists the Imperial Scout Headquarters of the British Empire. The war is a sad plight for the world. But it ought not to be a signal for international idealists to desert their posts of duty for other causes. The Director of the International Bureau was an Englishman and here is a statement from him published in the October issue of the "Scouter".

". . . As is natural (?), I personally will be engaged in important work on behalf of the Boy Scouts Association of Great Britain, and my first duty will be towards my country. . . and will hope to have some spare time to devote to the work of the Bureau." This is how a Britisher interprets internationalism, and that, too, the Director of the International Bureau, towards the maintenance of which poor India is made to pay Rs. 12,000 a year.

Changing Opinions

In the same issue of the magazine, in a special message of Lord Baden Powell, Hitler is rightly called by him "Public Enemy No. 1"; but it was only last year that Scouts of Great Britain went to stay with Hitler Youths to spend some interesting days in Germany.

Internationalism Collapses

The September issue of the "Scouter" says "In our smaller Scout world, all the hopes and work of twenty years have come crashing down. . . "These are the words of Lord Somers, Deputy Chief Scout of the world. The admission of failure is better expressed by a mere scout, Andrew J Weir, in the following issue of the "Scouter." Scout Weir says "We scouts so often pride ourselves on our successes all over the world, and in the face of what were thought to be unsurmountable difficulties. But we are not so quick to acknowledge that, in the outbreak of another European war we have met the greater failure to date. We do not realise this owing to pre-occupation with "National Service" jobs which keep so many of us rushing around with probably an exaggerated sense of our worth and importance, but I believe it to be true." These are frank words, indeed, and spoken like a true Scout, but it should be left to British Scouts to do a bit of heart-searching and find out who are responsible for consistently torpedoing scout ideals both in the Scout Movement and in the international sphere. Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hoff will prove of immense value for a successful analysis of the causes of the miserable failure of the Scout Movement of the B.P. brand throughout the world.

They Refuse To Learn

It may be expected that the War at least will teach some homely lessons to the B. P. Scout world. The war gives an excellent opportunity to England as the originator of the Scout Movement to revise mistakes of the past, to end Imperialistic exploitation of the Scout Movement in the political world, and the great aims and ideals be realised in a less controversial world. Last year Roumania ended the Scout Movement and put an end to its international relations with the now almost defunct International Bureau; and this year the new Roumanian Youth Movement has invited British Scouts to pay them a friendly visit. Such a visit will prove a bitter lesson to British Scouts and at least warn them that what is true of Roumania today will be true of India to-morrow, thanks to politics-mongering British imperialists and their allies who have made B. P. Scouting in India a discredit to its ideals. But the Britisher will never learn?

Lord Somers, broadcasting to the world before the war, said: "Some months ago the nation was urged to Moral Rearmament..... May I recommend to them the Law and Promise of our Scout Family. It is simple, it is positive, and it is the only moral code acceptable in all its details to every colour, class and creed." And Lord Somers must go to South Africa and Ireland and come to India to learn the truth of his very moral statement. The Scout promise with its political twists and traps is really too simple, too positive, to deceive anybody into anything except Moral Disarmament.

Infant Welfare In Jamnagar

By A Kathiawari

From the care of the mother to the care of the infant child is a logical step. But it has seldom been thought of as a State concern. Each infant is to be looked after by its parents as best as their circumstances permit. The free hospitals will give medicines to stimulate lactation in the miserable mother whose babe incessantly cries at her empty breasts and whom she has not the means to feed in any other way. Medicine to the mother but not an ounce of milk to the hungry child to make up the deficiency in its food. Such children grow up ill-nourished, weak, of low vitality and are an easy prey to disease.

Many of the bodily troubles of adult life might be traced to want of proper and sufficient nutrition in infancy. Such cases are not few and far between. A fair percentage of an Indian city's child population will be found not to be getting the full nutrition that their body wants. The neglect of the infant in this way in the end is harmful to society. With the care of the mother, therefore, the care of the child should also be a concern of the State.

In Jamnagar the Infant Welfare movement has come sooner than expected as a fitting commemoration to the birth of the Yuvraj.

Mother's love permeates her being and has taken concrete shape in what is now being done by the Infant Welfare Association. Her Highness sponsored the idea and she is the soul of the Infant Welfare movement in Jamnagar State. From the outset, Her Highness was alive to the financial needs of a scheme which is ultimately to cover the whole State. From her privy purse, she promised to pay Rs. 300 per month. It was a fine example to follow and His Highness made a contribution of Rs. 500 per month. Other members of the Royal Family paid handsomely Mahant Shri Ramprasadji, who is ever ready to help a worthy cause, offered Rs. 30 per month. Other generous people in Jamnagar and Bombay also made handsome contributions.

The object of the scheme is to provide milk for ill-nourished children between the ages of 1 and 3 years and to keep them under medical observation.

The Infant Welfare Association at Jamnagar was opened by Her Highness at a public meeting in which His Highness was present. This was Her Highness's first public appearance. Hence the attendance of the meeting was exceptionally large, particularly of women who must have numbered at least 15,000. The first work of the association was to take a census of children between the ages of 1 and 3. The city was divided into 16 wards Meetings were held in each ward Her Highness spoke in all the meetings in homely language. Women who had hitherto not come out of the purdah. Hindu and Mahomedan alike, attended

A doctor with a suitable staff has been appointed to examine the children, take their weights and find out those who were in need of more nourishment. The children thus selected are given half a pound of milk every day. Three centres for distribution of milk have been opened in different parts of the city Nurses have been appointed to make house to house visits, inspect the children and give general instructions to their parents regarding their bringing up. Five children are given baths by nurses at the main centre every day so show their mothers the proper way of giving baths to children. One nurse has been specially sent to Bombay to take training in Health Visitor's course. The expense of her training is being paid by Dr. Sir Mangaldas Mehta.

There are 6,000 children between 1 and 3 years of age in Jamnagar, but of these 850 are given milk every day.

The total amount of milk distributed per day is about 11 maunds. Special charts, diagrams and photographs have been prepared.

A Baby Week is to be held every year on the occasion of the birthday anniversary of Maharaj Kumar Saheb.

Rs. 5,000 REWARD

UNIQUE AND WONDERFUL

NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED CREDENTIALS | PARKER'S Scientific Discovery:— **"VELEXO"** | FROM INDIA BURMA AND CEYLON

WORLD'S SOVEREIGN VITAMIN TONIC.

It makes a man feel and look 15 years younger. It guarantees surprising increase in Vitality and Energy, and a rapid increase in Weight from 5 to 10 lbs.

It is an *EXCELLENT NERVE BUILDER.* It brings back the YOUTHFUL BRILLIANCE AND LUSTRE of the face, and makes one Enjoy again the PRIME OF LIFE with full VIGOUR AND ENERGY OF YOUTH.

WHERE OTHER TONICS FAIL

For Loss of Vigour, Weak Memory, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Giddiness, Depression, Poor Sleep, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Disability, Wet Dreams, etc., etc.

VELEXO ACTS A MIRACLE

Its rejuvenating effect has been well tried on Vegetable Life in Switzerland. The Decaying leaves Vegetated again in their Natural Green with all the Freshness of Spring Time.

Whitish Grey Hair give place to the New growth of Jet Black Hair permanently. And a New Set of Teeth grows up in Old-age.

Its efficacy is Unquestionable and beyond any Shadow of Doubt.

Rs. 5,000 Reward if the efficacy is disproved.

PRICE PER PHIAL RS. 3/ POSTAGE -/8/-

THE BRITISH DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

P. O. BOX NO. 21, DELHI

Paper Industry In India

By R. N. RAO

Thanks To The War There Is A Prosperous Future Before It

At a time when the danger of a shortage of paper in the world is feared, as is evident by the curtailed size of the daily newspapers in India and in other countries, it is necessary to consider how this basic industry may be developed in India.

Chinese Origin

Paper-making like many other great industries originated in the East as the recorded facts in the history of civilisation prove that China was the early home of the manufacture of paper. It has been ascertained that the discovery of paper took place in China in 105 A.D. and as Prof. Soothill in "A History of China," observes, "Whatever may be said of the Government, the world-enriching discovery of paper would alone entitle the Han period to be glorious."

The invention or the introduction of printing with movable types first used by the Chinese had even more momentous consequences than that of Mariner's Compass. The discovery of the art of making paper out of silk was first known in China but later on the Arabs and Europeans substituted linen for this.

Present Development

Few people are aware that paper-making on a large scale basis was introduced in our country some sixty years ago at Bally. The capacity of the plant was exceedingly small and rags formed the staple raw material for its manufacture. It was in 1860 that a real foundation of the present industry was laid down when Mr. Routledge discovered the utility of "Sabai" grass as a basic raw material and the wealth of the vegetable fibres found in India led to its gradual increase in output of paper. To-day bamboo forms the main fibre for paper-making in India especially where there are large tracts of bamboo forests and in the Mysore Paper Mills, bamboo pulp is being used entirely in the manufacture of paper.

At present new uses are being developed for paper-pulp. In the manufacture of rayon (artificial silk) and gun cotton, etc., the paper-pulp serves a substitute for cotton. The use of waste pulp of paper mills cannot be questioned and its uses are too manifold to detail here. A number of small cottage industries can be developed on the waste-pulp such as the manufacture of paper-baskets, tea-pans, trays, boxes etc.

Consumption In India

Consumption of paper in India is extremely low, the per capita ratio being only 2 1/4lb. per year. India cannot be said to have made any progress towards literacy as the percentage of literates is still between 8 to 9 per cent of the entire population. The following figures speak for themselves:

America 160 lbs. per head per year.
England 60 lbs. per head per year.
Japan 40 lbs. per head per year.
Germany 40lbs. per head per year
India 2 1/4lbs. per head per year.

However it is a happy augury that the rate of consumption of paper in our country is gradually increasing at the rate of about 10,000 tons per annum as the latest statistics reveal. It was about 1,16,000 tons in 1925 and it increased to about 2,20,000 tons in 1935. The total consumption of 2,20,000 per year mentioned above includes various qualities amounting in all approximately to 1,30,000 tons such as old newspapers, newsprints, Kraft, M.G. Poster wrapping etc., etc., which for economical reasons cannot be manufactured here.

Output Of Indian Mills

There are about nine paper and pulp mills in India, the entire manufacture of the existing mills amounting to 43,500 tons, of protected qualities of white printing and writing paper, the unprotected qualities being 5,100 tons per annum. Indian imports include about 12,000 tons protected and 11,000 tons unprotected qualities of paper. It is assumed 'that out of the total imported quality India can manufacture about 75 per cent. The estimated total market for Indian paper is in the neighbourhood of 90,000 tons as against an output of about 48,600 tons in 1936-'37. It is evident by the above figures that the scope for expansion in the manufacture of paper in our country cannot be doubted.

Revive Hand-made Paper

Hand-made paper is understood to be in great demand in America and Europe and the most expensive writing and drawing papers are sometimes made by hand. Even to-day in China and Japan hand-made paper industry is still flourishing. Coming nearer home the All-India Village Industries Association has recently started at a number of places manufacturing paper from straw, waste-paper, plant refuse etc. In Sialkot Jails paper is made from the office waste and sold at Rs. 3 per ream and at Sodepur (24 Parganas) a factory has been recently started to manufacture paper from bamboos. To revive the hand-made paper industry, experiments have been undertaken at the Dehra Dun Forest Research institute and at the Industrial Research Laboratory of the Industries Department Government of Bengal to improve the methods of manufacturing paper by hand with a view to developing this into a cottage industry. If this industry is encouraged both by the Government and the public at large, the art of making paper by hand will be revived and every effort for its revival be encouraged.

Future Prospects

The growing industry has a glorious future before it provided the industry fostered by a far-seeing and progressive minded management. The discovery of bamboo pulp as the basic raw material for paper has revolutionised the future prospects of the paper industry. India, blessed as it is with thick forests of bamboo, can aspire to reach a prominent position amongst countries manufacturing paper.

Pulp wood resources of America and Europe have practically been deforested in the last 50 years and the consumption of pulp wood to-day is greater than its growth. It is ascertained that to grow a pulp wood tree, it requires about 60 years to grow while a bamboo tree can be made to grow within 4 years for its pulp-making. If our bamboo forests are scientifically tackled to grow, the supply of pulp will tend to get richer than it is now.

(COPYRIGHT).

Radio Steers Projectiles

Target Will Be Hit Even When Hidden Behind Clouds Or Smoke

Projectiles steered by radio to crash into enemy airplanes, submarines or batteleships are envisioned in a patent awarded to Henry Moueix of Paris. Even when enemy raiders are hidden behind clouds, mist or smoke, the radio-controlled projectile would reach the target, it is claimed

The projectile carries two short-wave radio transmitters and a receiver. One of the transmitters broadcasts a beam of dashes, while the other broadcasts a beam of dots. The two bands overlap to form a beam giving a continuous note which is right on a "bead" with the enemy craft.

In operation, the bearing of the enemy plane or vessel is located by listening devices. The radio-controlled projectile is then fired at the target. The projectile in flight sends out short-ways signals. The beam of radio signals sprays the enemy craft. Those radio waves striking the enemy craft are reflected and picked up by the receiver on the projectile.

The receiver in turn controls the movement of rudders or vanes on the projectile depending on whether dots or dashes are received. In this way the projectile is steered while in flight to take a direct "bead" on the craft.

The patent is assigned to Compagnie Generale de Telegraphie sans Fil, a corporation of France. —"New York Times."

The Bombay Chronicle

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local Rs. 20-0 .. Mofussil Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs. 11-0 .. Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0 .. Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4 .. Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.

YEARLY

Local Rs. 6-0 .. Mofussil Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs. 3-0 .. Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN

YEARLY .. Rs. 30
HALF-YEARLY Rs. 8

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

RUSKIN'S HUMANENESS

There is a story of John Ruskin's coming upon a badly injured buzzard while on a ramble with friends. So threatening its aspect, and so formidable its beak and claws, Mr. Ruskin alone went to its assistance. He took it in his arms, looked it over to discover its hurt, then carried it to a place where it could recover without danger of further injury.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had in him an active and ardent supporter but its war against cruelty was not sufficient for him. He would supplement it by promoting affection for animals. In furtherance of this idea he founded a Society of Friends of Living Creatures, composed of boys and girls from seven to fifteen years of age, and they were required to promise not to kill or hurt any animal for sport and not to tease them. They must study their habits and make friends of them.

Mr. Ruskin's first pet dog was his Croydon aunt's "Towser" who had come into her care "a snappish, starved vagrant", and had been converted by her kindness into "a brave and affectionate dog". The one of his last years was "Bramble". If in that long succession of pet dogs one was distinguished as the prime favourite it was "Wisie", who, for many years, made a "bright spot" in Mr. Ruskin's life.

Many years after Wisie's death, speaking in a letter of a long-gone friend, Mr. Ruskin asks: "And my dog Wisie, was he dead too? It seems wholly wonderful to me at this moment that he should ever have died".

—Amelia Wofford in "Our Dumb Animals".

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Hard and Easy CRYPTIC MESSAGES

OCTOBER 2nd brings the 21st anniversary of the sending of one of the most famous messages in American military history. The company commanders to whom it was sent by their battalion commander obeyed it to the letter and caused a glorious chapter to be written in the annals of the A.E.F.

The message is given here in a substitution cipher. Can you read it?

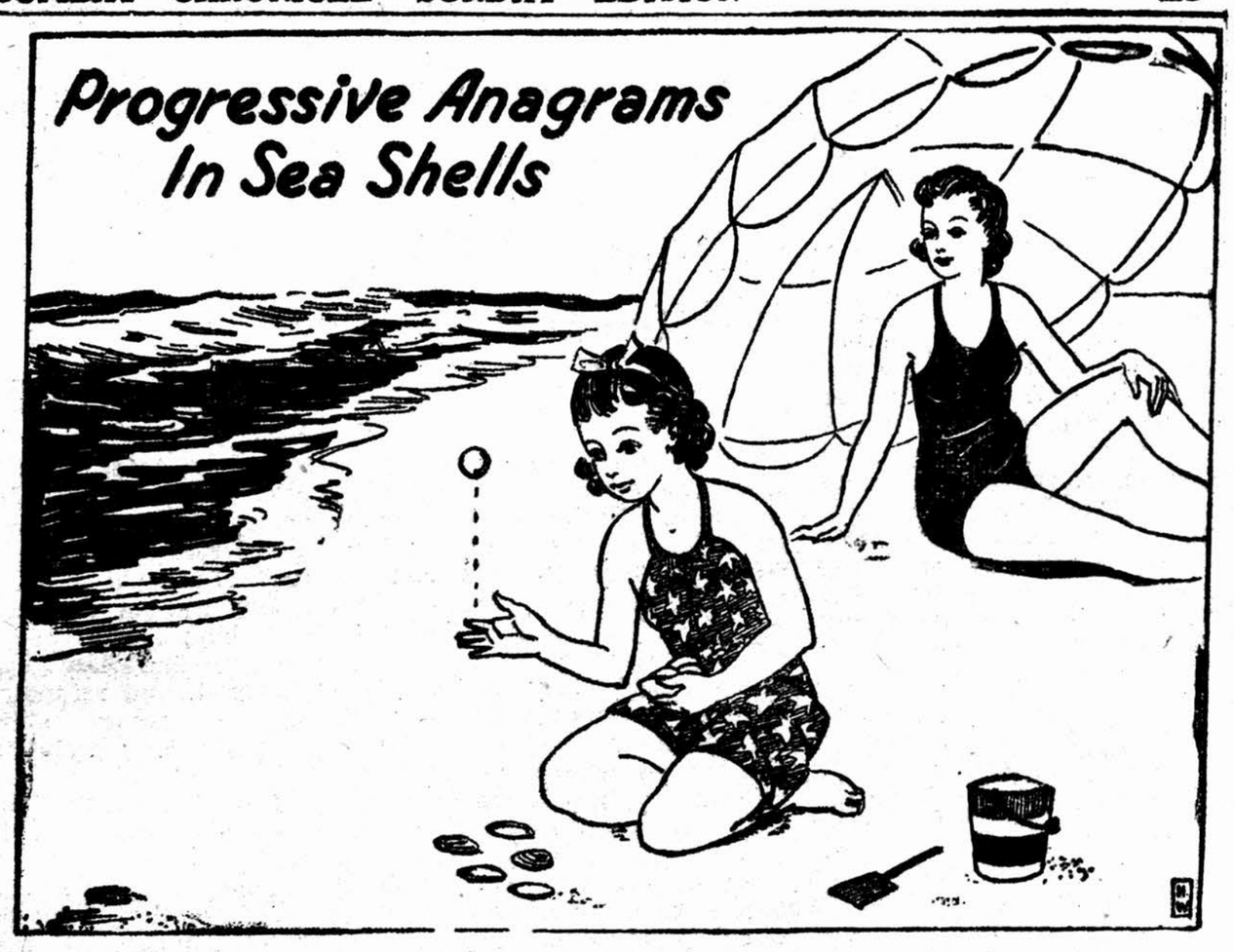
BVY DHXXHBC HX WB IBEM WIHX ABXHWHBC PW PEE NBXWX.

For cryptogram fans who like them tougher, we're presenting a transposition cipher that's made tough by nulls at the beginning and end of the message. It is of particularly timely interest today, 69 years after it was sent. When the news of France's formal declaration of war upon Germany, July 19, 1870, was brought to Von Moltke, Chief of the German Imperial Staff, the Field Marshal was asleep. Without raising his head from his pillow, the great strategist directed this message to an aide in his headquarters:

WHNYTH CITOHE KRHUEC
ODEWPA PDLILM ERELAP
NAFLNA TWTFFI HEAIOG
ERNNRN TODDTM.

"Mummy! Mummy! Daddy's read himself to sleep again!"

Progressive Anagrams In Sea Shells



Look Mother, I can play jackstones with these shells. I throw my ball into the air, pick up a shell and catch the ball. Then I throw up the ball, pick up two shells and catch the ball. Every time I throw the ball up, I try to pick up one more shell than I did the time before. Do you know I got as high as nine shells before I missed catching the ball?"

"That is very good, Dorothy, but suppose we make the game a little harder. We will mark a letter on each of those nine shells. You need pick up only a single shell at a time, adding it to those you have already picked up, but the shells in your hand must always spell a common English word. Can you get up to nine, playing like that?"

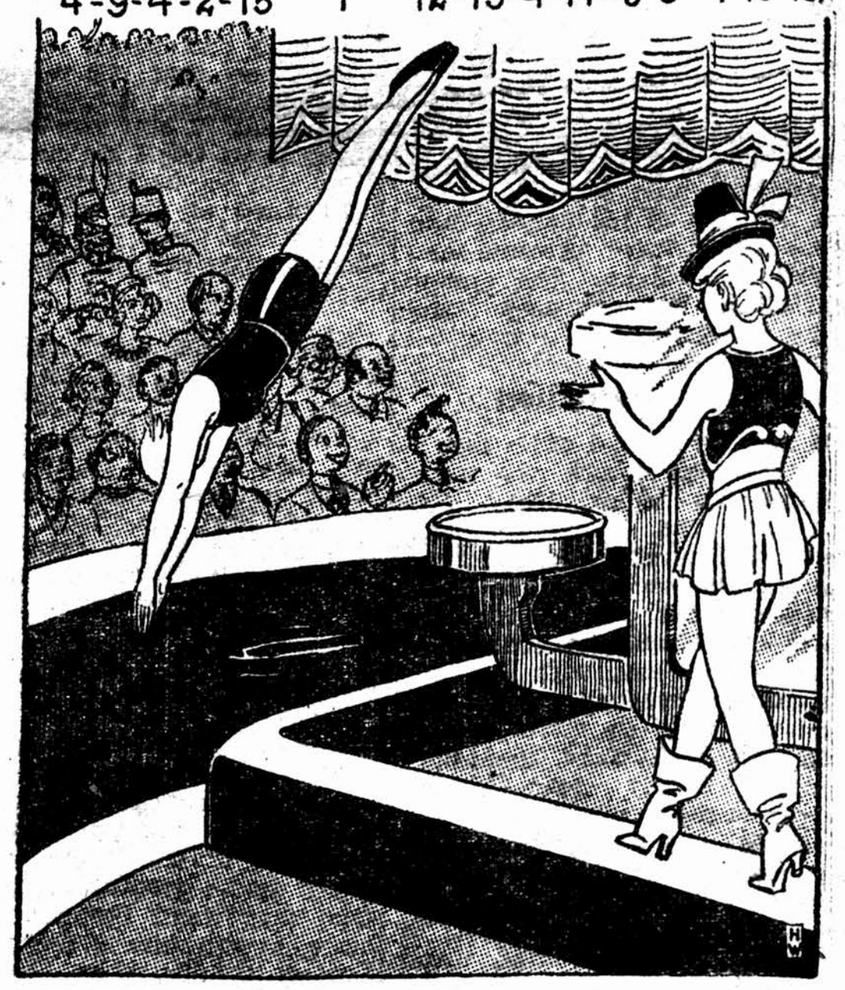
Dorothy had to do a little hard thinking before she replied.

"Of course, I can, mother. See, here are the words I form! First, an article; second, another article; third, to be able to do; fourth, a walking stick; fifth, a large wading bird; sixth, to cause to lean to one side, as a ship; seventh, to enact again; eighth, a betrayer; ninth, an artificer who works in timber."

What are the words formed by the sea shells?

The Ballet and the Cryptogram

11-16-13 13-16-9-4-13 7-1-14 15-7-4
0-4-10-15-1-9-8-15-6 11-5 1 15-17-11
6-4-1-13 11-9-3 2-7-8-9-3. 9-4-15
16-14 15-7-13-11-17 7-8-0 11-16-15 1-10-3
4-9-4-2-15 1 12-13-4-14-8-3-4-10-15.



KING BOARHEAD, of Skilonia, does not make a practice of mingling with the common people. His presence at this performance of the bathing ballet is due to his suspicions that his ballet is a source of anti-monarchical propaganda. Now the third act is on. A huge typewriter appears as the background to a swimming tank. The keys of the machine act as spring boards for the diving girls. One by one, the glittering-costumed performers emerge from the interior of the mechanism, leap onto a key and dive hence into the artificial pool.

Every time a girl hits a key a letter is printed on the gigantic paper roll. The ballet-written message has the crowd in an uproar, but the king can not join in the merriment. A drape, lowered at the start of the act, cuts off his view of the paper carriage.

The king is not so easily fooled however. Though the typewriter does not use the standard keyboard, the monarch manages to mentally number the keys according to their position. Every time a pair of fair feet light upon a key, the king notes the number of the key upon his cuff. The numbers thus jotted down form a cryptogram of the typewriter's message as each number represents a letter.

On the top of the accompanying drawing are shown the figures on the royal cuff. Can you discover from these numerals what has been written by the enormous typewriter?

A Daniel Boone Puzzle Picture

Indians captured three girls while they were canoeing.
One a daughter of Daniel Boone, pioneer scout.
Boone followed their trail; in the struggle ensuing
The girls he did rescue, the Indians rout.

In the above puzzle picture two of the captured girls are seated under a tree. Look for the other girl, also the canoe and two other Indians.

(For Solutions See Page 31)

The Fall And Decline Of "Lord Hampton"– Emperor Of Budapest's Night Life

(Continued From Page 5)

peer. No wonder people were willing to humour his curious whims. For instance, he consistently refused to pay for coffee. His bill for a single meal might amount to hundreds of pengoes, but he would insist that coffee should be served free of charge. Another of his fancies was that the band should play the English National Anthem whenever he entered a night-club.

Soon "Lord Hampton" began to play a prominent part in Budapest society. His title and his wealth made him welcome at the most exclusive clubs and societies. At a gathering attended by many smart socialities, one of the guests—the president of a prominent welfare organisation—ceremoniously presented him with a decoration of the organisation. The "Emperor" gave thousands to charity.

The underlying motive for "Lord Hampton's" reckless extravagance seemed to be that he had fallen in love with Hungarian women, famed for their charm throughout Europe. Since he could not marry them all, he at least got himself engaged to as many of them as possible. Within a few months he had as many as twenty-five fiancees. Most of these were recruited from among night-club hostesses, but there were also society girls, divorcees and actresses among them. Wherever "the Earl" went, he was surrounded by at least a dozen women, his official fiancees always prominent among them. The curious thing was that he really did consider himself to be in love with and seriously engaged to each of his fiancees and showered expensive presents and cheques upon them. Yet among them all he had one deep and lasting infatuation.

A Lasting Infatuation

He met her at the city's smartest night-club where he spent most of his nights. The Arizona, with the sunken boxes around the revolving dance floor, with the dais on which the lovely hostesses posed in pantomime scenes of Oriental splendour or Parisian phantasy, with its atmosphere of madcap fun and glamorous "joie de vivre", captured and held "Lord Hampton". He could hardly tear himself away from the place. And the girl for whose sake he came again and again was a dancer, Louise Morenita by her professional name. The first time he came to the club he noticed her, and asked to be introduced. He wooed her in his usual dashing style. She said afterwards that she had never before received as many flowers or as expensive presents as during the Earl's courtship. He bought her precious jewels and sumptuous furs. He threw a big engagement party at the Hotel Hungaria, attended by a great number of guests, among whom were aristocrats and personalities of distinction.

"After we became engaged", Miss Morenita says, "Harold wanted me to meet his family. My sister and I travelled to London with him. He had told me that his parents lived in a suburb of London and that he would have to prepare them for my visit. He went to see them but seemed bery depressed on his return. He said that his father and mother who came of ancient aristocratic lineage, were not unnaturally opposed to their son and heir marrying a dancer. He tried to persuade his parents to take a more tolerant view but he failed, and we had to return to Budapest without having seen them.

"Back in Budapest he continued his wild drinking parties. I asked him to reform his ways now that he was going to settle down to matrimony I was also worried about his passion for women. I knew that he had had a number of fiancees, though none of these affairs was really serious. I was really in love with him and I wanted to make him a good wife. I promised him that I should give up my career after our marriage. I really did want to settle down and I did not approve of the life he was leading, of his extravagance and his way of being continually surrounded by women. When I saw that he would not change his ways, I broke off our engagement. I still love him with all my heart but I realise that we would not be happy together. So I returned all the presents he had given me, jewels worth about 100,000 pengoes (20,000 dollars)."

Miss Morenita was the only woman who was not forsaken by "Lord Hampton", but gave him up of her own accord. When he saw that she was really determined to have nothing more to do with him, he threw himself into his drinking bouts with greater intensity than before. His reckless spending proved to be his undoing.

Police On The Trial

Since the newspapers had repeatedly published articles about the "emperor's" extravagance the detectives of the Currency Department of the Budapest police began to be suspicious. It was true that "Lord Hampton" had brought with him a few hundred English pounds when he first came to Hungary, but he had already spent much more than that sum and had no income in Hungary at all. Nor did he receive money from abroad. Had he done so, this would have had to be changed into Hungarian currency, and the Hungarian National Bank would have been notified of this. On the other hand, "the Earl" repeatedly left Hungary for short intervals, and this put him in a suspicious light. Rigid currency restrictions, existing at present in Central Europe including Hungary, categorically forbid the taking of money out of the country by any means whatsoever unless by special permit issued by the National Bank. Persons leaving Hungary are questioned as to the amount of money they carry with them; those who are suspicious of smuggling may be searched, but no such procedure was applied to a British peer holding a British passport. It would have been perfectly easy for "Lord Hampton" to smuggle out money belonging to a person in Budapest anxious to get their fortune transferred to some country abroad. He could also smuggle out money without actually taking it with him, simply by accepting loans in Hugarian currency in Budapest, and refunding them in English currency abroad. This also is strictly prohibited.

Lord Hampton's trips abroad were always sudden. On one occasion he even hired a private aeroplane. To questions as to the nature of these trips he invariably replied that he possessed a vast fortune and had to look after his business affairs. But the police ascertained that he never brought money into Hungary when he returned from one of these trips and yet he contrived to live in a most princely fashion in Budapest.

Arrest

Detectives of the Currency Department went to question "Lord Hampton" at his residence. He indignantly denied the allegations of having been involved in any illicit currency transactions. However he could produce no documents but his passport for his identification. He was then summoned to the police and questioned there. But it proved difficult to collect evidence, if there were any, against "Lord Hampton". Even if the suspicions of the police were well-founded and he had actually smuggled or transferred money out of the country, his accomplices, who had entrusted him with these illicit transactions, would never incriminate themselves by denouncing him. The Budapest police queried London for information about the alleged Earl. As soon as the answer came from Scotland Yard, revealing his identity as a burglar, swindler and petty criminal, the bogus Earl was arrested.

Now that the glamour of his wealth and title has faded, it should have been easy to get at the facts concerning his dealings in Budapest. Yet the police could make no headway. All they can do is to assume that the "Earl" has been entrusted with large sums of money by several people in Budapest anxious to transfer their fortunes. Presumably he has accepted these sums on the understanding that he would either smuggle them out of the country or would refund their equivalent in pounds sterling in England. If he did act on the terms of such an understanding, then he is guilty of grave offences against currency regulations and is liable to grave punishment. But there are also signs indicating that the "Earl" actually only took the money but did not fulfil his own obligations. In this case, though he would be guilty of having accepted money under false pretences, he could not be technically accused of any offence against the currency laws.

His Plan

This complex situation reveals the cunning of the "Earl's" plan. He speculated on local conditions, knowing that many people would be willing to entrust him with prodigious amounts without putting any record of the transaction on paper. He also knew that, should he be caught, none of these people would be prepared to testify against him from fear of consequences to themselves.

However, this is more than an assumption on the part of the police, since so far no one has come forward with evidence against the bogus "Earl". No proof of his supposed transactions exists. All that the Hungarian police can hold against him at the moment is a charge of using a false passport, figuring under a faked name and the suspicion of having been guilty of illegal currency transactions.

The police hope, however, that any victims which "Lord Hampton" may have in other countries will not be afraid to give evidence against him. They even doubt that the bogus Earl's real name is Roy Vivian. His beginnings are shrouded in mystery. Possibly he is no British subject at all. At present "Lord Hampton" is in prison. All the people who followed on the trail of the shining comet of Budapest night life only a little while ago, are now anxious to make it known that they had no business dealings with him. The five hundred-odd gold cigarette cases and vanity cases which he had scattered in sign of his favour, once so proudly displayed by their owners, have now disappeared, stowed away at the bottom of drawers. The ex-fiancees have kept his presents and his money, but they are careful to deny that they ever had anything to do with him.

The Only Exception

The only exception is Louise Morenita. She gave him up at the heyday of his glory and returned all his presents which would have made her a rich girl, because she could not make up her mind to marry a reckless Bohemian, a spendthrift who was completely crazy about women, a man who, she knew, would never make a "domesticated" husband. But she still cares for him, and she doesn't care who knows it.

The gay life at the "Arizona" goes on as before. The coloured lights are lowered and flare up again, the jazz orchestra blazes forth its strident music, the dancing is fast and furious on the sunken revolving floor as of yore. But for one girl the world is a changed place. Louise Morenita smiles and dances as before, but she is the only one who staunchly maintains: "There must be some mistake. Roy was reckless and extravagant, but he can't have done anything really wrong....."

STOP THAT COUGH
Quicker..
Soothe your irritated throat by sucking the only cough drop medicated with the time-tested ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.
VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

Reporter: "And how did you manage to live to such a great age?"

Centenarian: "Well, for the first 78 years there were none o' they plaguey motors. Since then I ain't been out of the garden".

"HITLER IS NOT SUCH AN ASS"

(Continued From Page 7)

son being given for this unexpected decision. An English publication went so far as to say that it was a proof that Russia as a military force had ceased to exist. Stalin was asked to contradict this statement, but he merely smiled.

"Why contradict it?" he asked. "It serves our purpose. We do not want our enemies to know whether we are strong or weak; they will discover it themselves if they ever dare attack us."

This is the mystery which weighs on the minds of politicians all over Europe and overshadows every decision they find themselves called upon to make.

How can Hitler attempt to sweep Czechoslovakia off the map as he swept Austria off, if he is not sure that Russia won't attack him from the rear? How can France think of fighting Hitler, if it has reasons to dread Stalin with his Red troops rushing to the Fuehrer's rescue? How can England afford to become entangled in a quarrel which is not her own, if her hopes of being friendly with the new Russia might be dashed to the ground by any untoward move she might make?

Of course Hitler would like nothing better than a close alliance with Stalin. And, in spite of Stalin's cryptic remark about not needing alliances, he may get one. Lately the Fuehrer has turned all his diplomatic attention upon Russia, and is now trying to negotiate an accord with the Soviet Government, which Stalin has really wanted to complete a long time and has simply awaited a favourable moment to do so.

This does not mean that Hitler loves Stalin, or that Stalin sympathizes with Hitler, but both men seem to understand that together they might achieve a start on the road toward the peace which they both need

A Monster?

Russia knows, and I know, that what she needs most at the present day is reconstruction—internal reconstruction", said Stalin. "Within an incredibly short time, as you will see for yourself, Russia will again be prosperous and rank among the most industrially successful nations in the world.

"People call me a monster, but this does not trouble me. Napoleon was called a monster. So was our own Peter. So were all the men who made something out of nothing. I have always thought of my country, even during the dark days when I was an exile in Siberia, or a prisoner in a dungeon. I still always think of her, and because I do, I shall see to it that, while ready to fight—which I can safely say no other country in Europe is at present—she does not get into any fight but uses her power to maintain peace everywhere".

Stalin paused as if to let this momentous statement sink in; then he added: "That is a fact of which I am proud, especially when I remember the negligible quantity Russia was but a short time ago, and how the tables have been turned to Russia's advantage".

Why Hitler Stopped

My thoughts flew back at once to the recent situation in Czechoslovakia, and the Dictator's must have, too, for he went on to speak of Hitler in much plainer terms than the head of one government usually employs in speaking of the head of another.

"Surely this means something," he said. "Hitler was all ready to march into Czechoslovakia, his advanced posts had reached its frontiers, when he was made to feel that one step farther might mean Russian soldiers facing German ones, and you saw what happened. Yet no threat was uttered, no menace was used. The existence of Russia simply became to him a serious fact to be taken into serious consideration. He knows that a conflict with us might mean his own ruin".

"If this is so", I asked, "why did not Soviet Russia use the same tactics when poor Austria was invaded?"

"Because, for one thing, there was no treaty or understanding between Austria and Soviet Russia; and, for another, Russia did so much in the past for Austria and was rewarded with such dire ingratitude, it would have been folly to rush to her rescue".

"So Soviet Russia means peace?" I mused.

"Undoubtedly," was his unhesitating reply. "And Soviet Russia is strong enough to prevent war from breaking out again to disturb humanity".

"This does not concern Soviet Russia", was the astounding reply." Only Russia concerns Russia. What goes on elsewhere doesn't interest her beyond a certain point. Soviet Russia won't fight for the advantage of its neighbours and competitors. But it will fight tooth and nail whenever its interests are threatened.

"Russia is working at its own reconstruction. Russia is on the road to become the greatest nation in the world, and so long as I am responsible for its welfare, I will not allow it to deviate from that road. It is not a road that leads to war, in spite of the fact that war holds no terror for Russia".

Once more Stalin paused as if to emphasize his own awareness of the significance of his words.

"Nor for her rulers", he added grimly.

Then, quite unexpectedly, he chuckled again.

SOLUTIONS TO THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Progressive Anagrams: A, an, can, cane, crane, careen, reenact, recreant, carpenter.

The Ballet Cryptogram: The message reads: "Our ruler has the mentality of a two year old child. Let us throw him out and elect a president."

The General's Name: The general's name is PERSHING. The names of the objects on the left-hand side of the drawing are: Pear, Pipe, Trap, Shoe, Three, Stair, Wing, Tongs. Those on the right-hand side are: Ear, Pip, Tap, Hoe, Tree, Star, Wig, Tons.

Cryptic Messages: The substitution cipher reads as follows: "Our mission is to hold this position at all costs." The message was sent by Major C. W. Whittlesey to company commanders of 2nd Batt., 308th Inf., 77th Div., Oct. 8, 1918. This was the famous "Lost Battalion." The transposition cipher is more complicated. It reads: "Open the third drawer on the left and you will find the plan for the campaign." To read that message, arrange the six-letter code words in regular order one below the other, thus:

W	H	N	Y	T	H
C	I	T	O	H	E
K	E	H	U	E	C
O	D	E	W	P	A
P	D	L	I	L	M
E	R	E	L	A	P
N	A	P	L	N	A
T	W	T	P	P	I
E	E	A	I	O	C
E	R	E	N	R	N
T	O	D	D	T	M

Skip the first three letters, or nulls, at the top of the left-hand column and read downward, column after column, beginning: "Open the third drawer."

SOME AFTER DINNER REMINISCENCES

(Continued from page 6)

inserted a provision that if a particular article is not obtainable in the district, another one could be substituted at the discretion of the District Officer. When I arrived at one place at which the menu showed that I was to start my dinner with ox-tail soup, my Military Secretary was immediately confronted by the District Officer with a large bill.

He asked "What on earth is this?" "Well," replied the District Officer, "I was told to provide the Viceroy with ox-tail soup. There were no oxen in this district. I had to send for them from a hundred miles. I sent for six and kept them and fed them and I must request you to pay the bill." The Viceroy, comfortingly, continued, "I can only say that the Bill was paid and that District Officer now holds a very high position in the Government of Burma!"

Two And Two Make Seven

A shining example of bubbling humour was provided at a dinner given in honour of Sir Basil Blackett by the European Group in the Central Legislature. Listeners will, perhaps, remember that the characteristic feature of Sir Basil's regime as Government of India's Finance Member then was the wiping out of provincial contributions to the Centre under the Meston Award. The toast of Sir Basil was proposed by Sir Campbell Rhodes, the Leader of the European Group, whose speeches were usually marked in the Assembly by genial good humour combined with elegance of diction. On the occasion under reference Sir Campbell observed about the distinguished guest followed by peals of laughter, "We will now miss a Finance Member who could boldly get up in the Assembly and assert that two and two make seven and the remaining three go to the reduction of provincial contributions."

Hailey's Dig

But, for a happy blend of eloquence, humour and brilliance, there has been none to equal Sir Malcolm (now Lord) Hailey of Shahpur. One may wonder how dry-as-dust officials accustomed to the routine of Secretariat life as well as dull style of expression, could develop into good speakers. But, Sir Malcolm Hailey was an exception, acknowledged as such by his critics and admirers alike. I know he used to prepare notes of his speeches but never once would he refer to them; such, indeed, was his memory. Who can forget the classic sentence in his speech responding to the toast proposed at a dinner given by the members of the Central Legislature?

The function was on the eve of Sir Malcolm's handing over charge as Home Member of the Government of India in order to take over the Governorship of the Punjab. It is well-known that it fell to his lot to face the first Swarajist fury in the Central Assembly and what he said with a feeling of relief can bear repetition for that felicity of diction which always distinguished the expression of his views. He said "Now I am happy to go to a sphere where Patels cease to trouble and the Pandits are at rest."

"Mob Rule"

But even this example of ornate speaking was outshone by Sir Malcolm Hailey's own another performance on the occasion of a dinner which was given to felicitate Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency on his appointment as Governor of the Punjab The speeches made by the chief host and the chief guest were over but the gathering felt the function was incomplete without a speech by Sir Malcolm Hailey. All joined in demonstrating the demand. Sir Malcolm, after a while, responded.

The speech which he made on the occasion was the best I have ever heard at any dinner or social function. I shall content myself with quoting from my memory how he started off with it. He said, "From my cloistered retreat at Barnes Court, I sometimes hear of proceedings elsewhere and I understand that there is a Party, a very strong Party at that, in the Legislative Assembly, which is anxious to place on the Statute Book a law whereby no fire could be opened upon a crowd except after thirty minutes' notice had been given to it. But, here at this gathering, I have been asked to discharge my eloquence without any notice. I can only describe this as another instance of mob rule."

Never Vague

In the time of Sir Shanmukham Chetty, as President of the Assembly, there was a dinner given by him in honour of Sir George Schuster and Sir B. L. Mitter at which a novel feature was introduced. They were asked to make a joint reply, i.e., one sentence by one and the next sentence by the other speaker, a sort of a duet. And yet, both in construction of ideas and the expression of thought they did so well that the combined effect of their eloquence was very high.

And, lastly, I refer to another dinner given by Sir Shanmukham Chetty in honour of Sir Harry Haig when the latter was leaving to take up the Governorship of the United Provinces. Sir Shanmukham Chetty heightened the effect of his own performance when he very aptly concluded as follows:—

"Sir Harry Haig was never vague."

(From a broadcast talk in Delhi).

HER NAME IS "MARRIAGE!"

Miss Olive Marriage, aged 22, of Amyand Park-road, Twickenham, is tired of her name. Her friends have chaffed her and told her that she will "miss marriage." Now she is going to change it.

She has given notice of her marriage to Mr. Leslie Biggs, aged 23, a plumber, who also lives in Amyand Park-road.

"I shall be glad to lose the name," Olive told me. "Leslie and I first met three years ago, when we were neighbours in this road. I have three older sisters, all married, two of them to plumbers."

Signs Of The Times

A Hampstead grocer shows this bill at his door.

You are registered at birth.
You are registered at death.
Register here to be alive.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

EDITOR: "I accept only work from authors with well-known names."

Author: "Fine, My name is Jones."

* * * *

BINKS: "My wife and I got on splendidly for ten years."

Spinks: "Really! And what happened?"

Binks: "She came back."

* * * *

"WHAT does my husband need most, doctor?"

"Quiet, madam. Here's a prescription for an opiate. I want you to take one of these powders three times a day."

* * * *

SALESMAN—This fire-fighting apparatus will be in use in 50 years' time.

Elderly Lady—But in 50 years' time I shall not be here.

Salesman (misunderstanding)—But madam, it is so light and convenient you could carry it anywhere you go.

* * * *

IT was late at night; the taxi had just pulled up to the curb and McPherson got out and began fumbling in his pocket. At last he handed the driver a coin.

"I have known gents that gives a bit over," grumbled the taxi-driver.

"Ay," said McPherson. "That's why I asked ye to stop under a lamp."

* * * *

"WHO are those people who are cheering?" asked the recruit as the soldiers marched to the train.

"Those," replied the veteran, "are the people who are not going."

* * * *

SONNY was doing his homework and had got stuck.

Father: "Well, what is the problem? Read it out."

Sonny: "A woman received 5 dols. from her husband as housekeeping money. This was not sufficient, so she asked her husband—"

Father: "That's not arithmetic—that's ancient history."

* * * *

LITTLE Betty, aged nine, knelt down by the side of her bed and prepared to say her prayers.

"Please, God, make Rome the capital of Turkey," she asked.

"Darling," her mother exclaimed, "whatever do you mean by that?"

Betty rose to her feet.

"Well, mummy," she said, "that's what I put in my examination paper to-day."

* * * *

"THOUSANDS of microbes are drunk daily," says a bacteriologist. Where on earth do the little tipplers manage to get the stuff?

UNCLE: "What are you looking so worried about, Jack?"

Young Nephew: "Well, yesterday teacher said two and two are four, and to-day father said one and three are four, and I don't know which to believe."

* * * *

GLADYS: "Are you asking Gwen to your party?"

Joan: "No. My husband doesn't like her."

Gladys: "I see. And what about Mollie?"

Joan: "No dear. My husband likes her."

* * * *

THERE was trouble in the Wild West saloon, and guns were blazing away when a mild-looking little man walked right through the battle and leaned negligently against the bar. He ordered a drink from the barman, who was crouching behind the counter.

When the shooting died down, the proprietor congratulated the man on his nerve.

"Oh, that's all right," he smiled. "I'm safe. I owe everybody in the place money!"

* * * *

"TELL your boss I've come to see him," growled the broad-shouldered man to the diminutive office boy. "My name is Daniels."

The boy inspected the visitor. "So you're Mr. Daniels," he said. "That's awkward?"

"Daniels: "What do you mean awkward?"

Office Boy: "I've got orders to throw you out."

MISTRESS (to servant who has been holidaying in London)—But why do you always go to Madame Tussaud's?

Servant—Well, mum, father is in the Chamber of 'Orrors and it seems so 'omely to go there.

* * * *

THE modern girl may not be able to add but she certainly can distract.

* * * *

TWO ladies evidently but slight acquaintances, met on a fashionable promenade and stopped to greet each other. "Well," said the first, after a few minutes: "Bye-bye! I really must be getting on. I have to make a call on the mater before lunch." The second put up her lorgnette and drawled: "Really—ah—you don't mean to say you have a mother still living? The first lady laughed. "Oh, yes!" she retorted. "My mater is yet in the land of the living, and she doesn't look a day older than you do, I assure you!"

* * * *

IN the early hours the siren sounded. All the hotel guests hurried down to the air-raid shelter in various stages of attire—except one. Five minutes later he strolled into the shelter, boasting, "What on earth's all this fuss about? I stayed behind to dress. Why, I didn't like my first choice of a tie, so I changed it!"

"Fine," said the other guests, "but where are your trousers?"

SOMETHING new in bacon-slicing machines was his line, and he was showing off in a little village shop.

"Don't you think it's marvellous?" he asked.

"Aye."

"Every grocer in the country ought to have one."

"Aye.'

* * * *

"Just take a look at how it's made. Isn't it lovely?"

"Aye.'

"And you agree it's a real saver of time and money?"

"Aye.'

"Well, why don't you buy it?"

"Well," replied the grocer, "why don't you ask me to?"

* * * *

A CIVIL engineer stepped on to the broken-down porch of a dilapidated shack high in the hills. A mountaineer wife sat on the porch, resting comfortably.

The engineer tipped his hat.

"Howdy, madam," he began. "I just came here to tell you we're going to dynamite that wooden bridge down the road. So when you hear a loud explosion, don't worry about it."

The hill-billy woman nodded.

"Whut time ye gonna dynamite the bridge?"

"To-morrow morning," replied the engineer. "At eight."

The hill-billy woman puffed on her pipe.

"Cain't ye make it six o'clock?" she drawled. "Then I won't have ter set the alarm clock fer my husband."

Our Humorist At Large

"Fancy that professor! And I always thought mandate meant an appointment with a gentleman".

Employer. "What's that man want?"

Office Boy. "He's an applicant for the post of night-watchman. Sir."

"I didn't know Jones had sold his business".

"He hasn't. He's just got married".

THE ARCHITECT AND HIS IDEA

(Continued From Page 8)

the new city was built and verily it was a miracle of beauty. From all over the world, the architect was hailed as a creator of greatness: a god. And the prince's heart was proud for he was the possessor of this land of poetry and perfection. And the population were like beasts who are led to a feast.

But the architect was only an artist and the prince merely a selfish man so they had not seen into the future. After the entire transformation of the old city into a new one, they found that the poor could not live in palaces and they could not live in hovels for there were none. And the rich fought amongst themselves for the possession of the choicest building but the architect was so great that all his creations were equally beautiful and so they could not judge. And the Elders fought among themseves in the Senate for their buildings and the priests among the priests for their temples and men fought among men and they killed each other for sheer lust of possession. Though the prince and his artist had both triumphed they were heavy at heart as they were sick at the terrible avarice of men. The architect hated himself for he was the cause of wickedness and murder and death as he was the creator of beauty and greatness and perfection. But those who were alive, be they rich or poor, fled from the kingdom of frail loveliness. The city was deserted and the palaces were empty and the land lay desolate by the blue sea. The architect was praised for the greatness of his triumph but God was forgotten and the beauty that He had created, the Bay and the Hanging Gardens—thus sank into oblivion. The city was empty and it was known ever after as the city of silence and desolation.

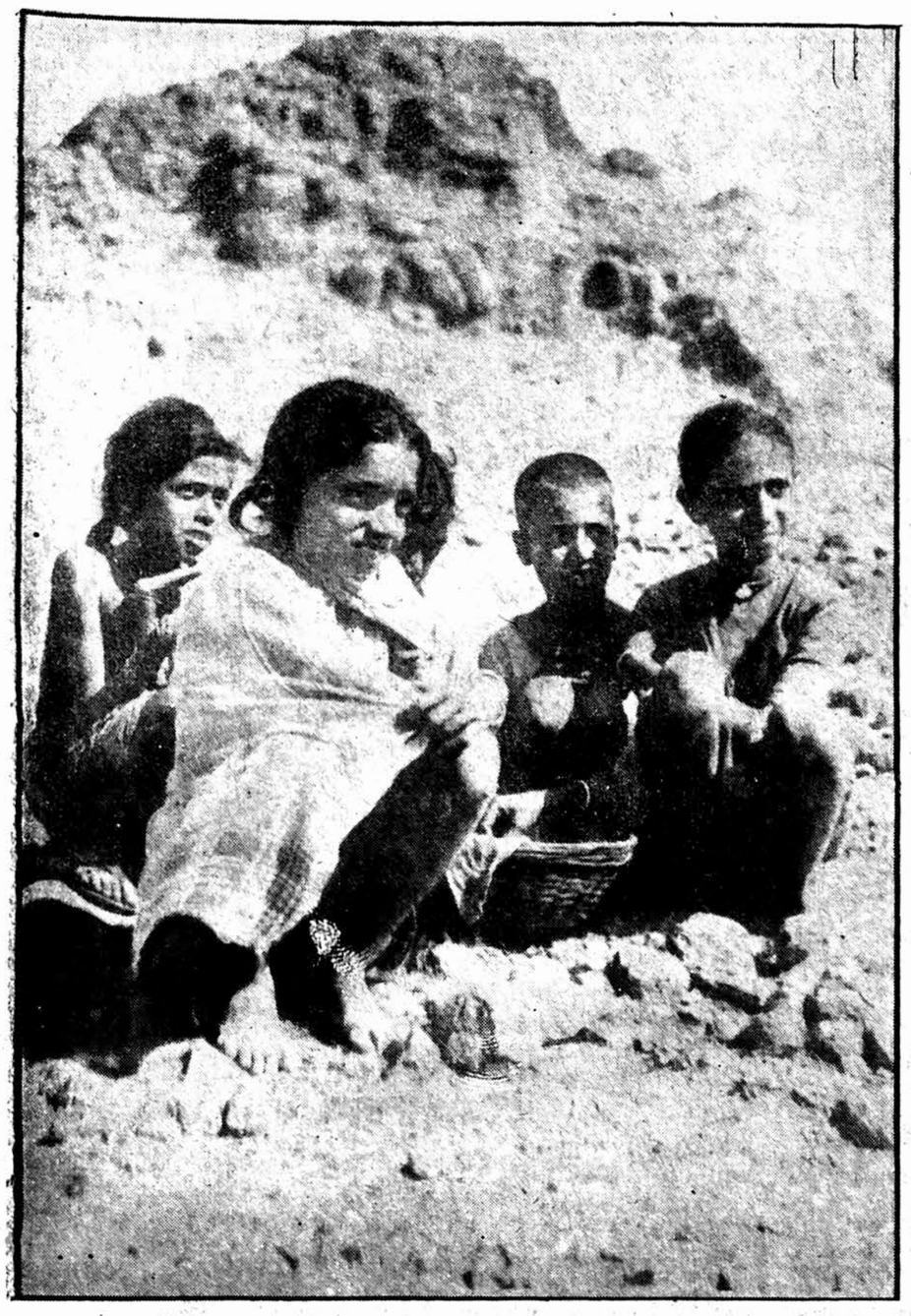
(THE END)

ARE THERE GHOSTS?

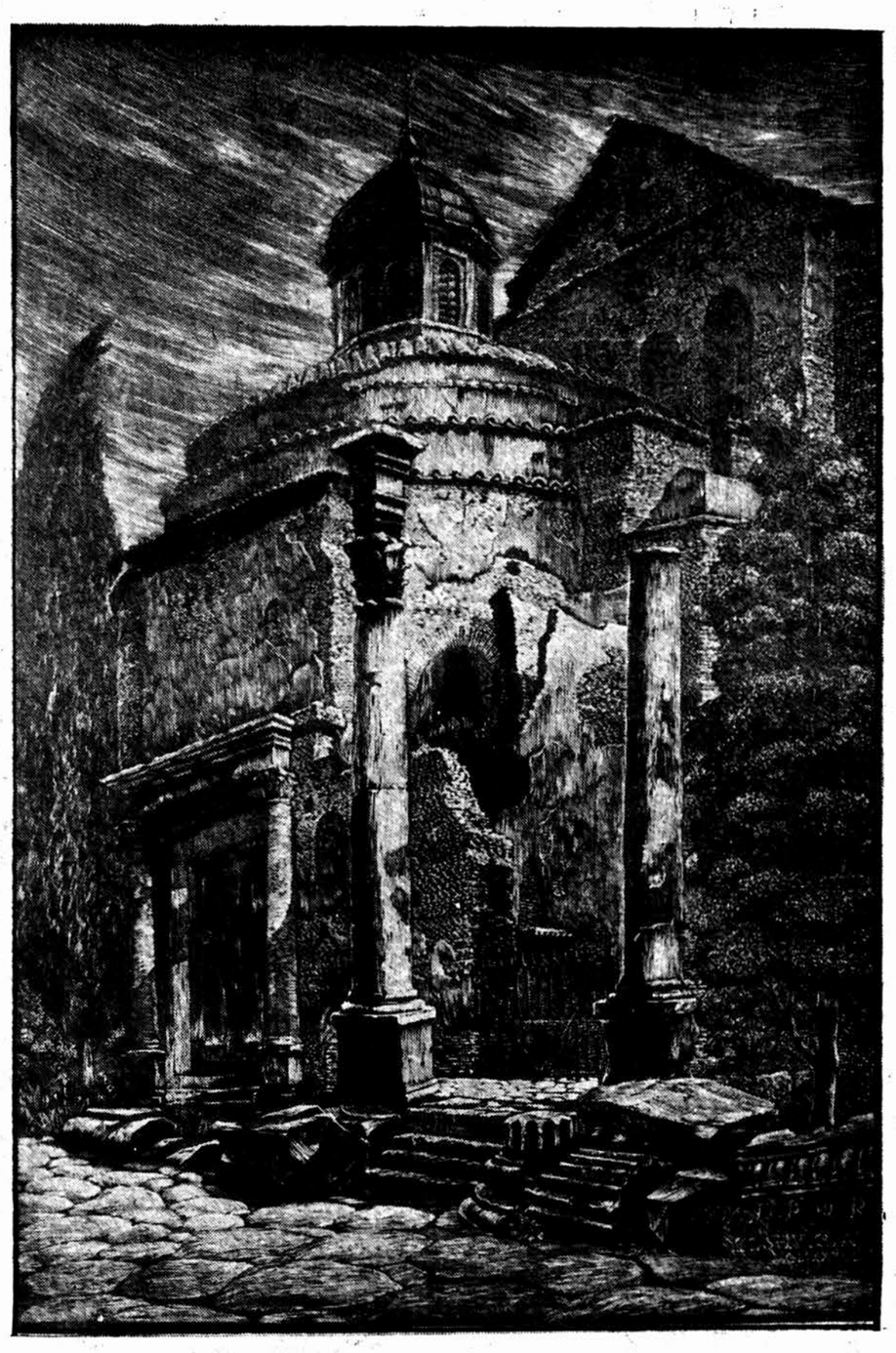
(Continued From Page 4)

twenty people saw the "widow" (later identified as the second Mrs. S.), and several spoke to her. Footsteps were heard, thuds and bumpings occurred on the landings at night, sometimes two or three times a week. Dogs were terrified, though a cat was unaffected. Finally Miss Morton attempted to photograph the figure—without result—the appearances of which became fewer and fewer and at last ceased. This amazing story is documented by independent statements of five other witnesses, and has remarkable correspondences with the haunting of Borley Rectory, concerning which I have a vast dossier.

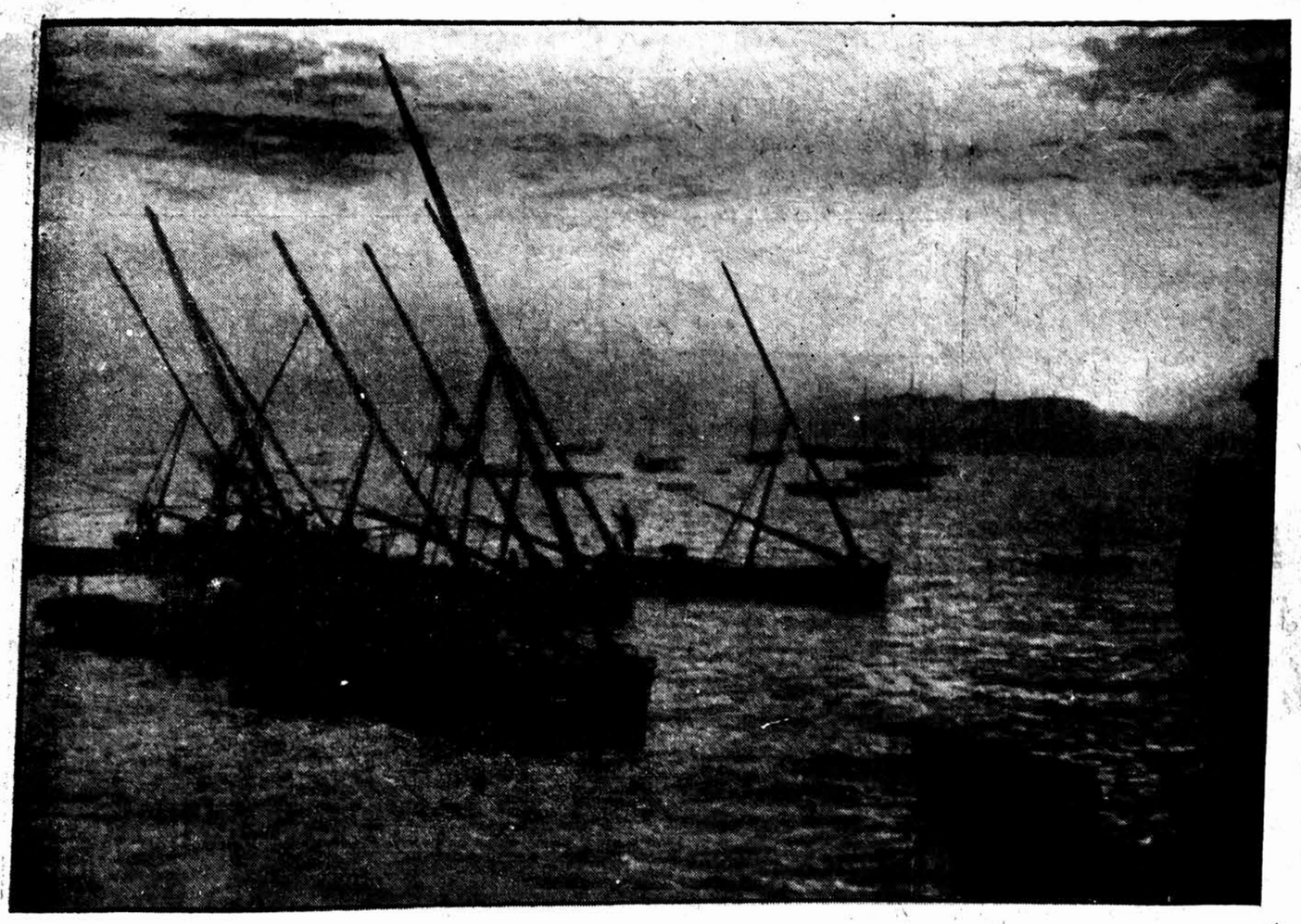
When we come to the 'causation' of these phenomena, we are frankly puzzled. Are these phantasms really the spirits of the dead? Are they the 'emanations' of a soul, personality, or ego, persisting after death? The Dean of St. Paul's who contributes a foreword to "Apparitions and Haunted Houses," says that, to him, the "most acceptable hypothesis is that of telepathic influence from the minds of the departed." Though, as Dr. Matthews admits, such a theory would not account for all the phenomena. Sir Ernest, too, is inclined to believe in the spirit hypothesis. And so we must leave this fascinating book, with gratitude to the author for presenting us with the best collection of true ghost stories that has appeared for many years.



"Fascinated."
(Photo by N. G. Limaye.)



Temple of Romolo in the Forum, Rome.
(Woodcut by Y. K. Shukla.)



★

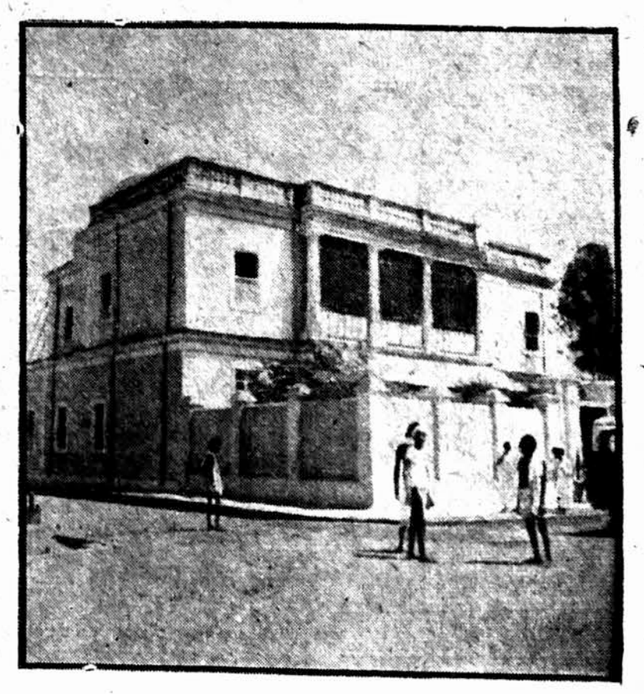
"DAY-BREAK OVER BOMBAY HARBOUR."

(By Y. M. Purav.)

★

"The Sadhu."
(Photo by O. C. Beale.)

★



Sri Aurobindo's Ashram at Pondichery.
(Photo by R. R. Murarka.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065 December 17, 1939.

LUCKY NUMBER

№ 806818

WHAT IF THAT COUGH STARTS IN THE MIDDLE OF A SPEECH?
mr. President take Sirolin "Roche" from today!
SIROLIN
"ROCHE"
WORLD'S GREATEST COUGH CURE AND LUNG TONIC.

If you want a child
USE CONCEPTO PRICE Rs.5

For Birth Control
SPERMIN
12 TABLETS—Re. 1

For delayed and painful Menses
SCOT PILLS
(EXTRA STRONG) 24 FOR Rs. 2

Can be had of:— ALL IMPORTANT DRUG-STORES
BOMBAY—1. Beli Ram & Bros., Princess Street.
2. S.P. Gandhi & Sons, Gwalia Tank Rd.
3. Popular Pharmacy, Grant Road.
NAGPUR Amrut Pharmacy, Ltd.
AHMEDABAD—Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates
BARODA—A. Roy & Co., Raopara Road
SURAT—Dalal Bros., Baranpuri Bazar

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures **HYDROCELE** at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th **every month** in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, **Bombay.**

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

Introducing the TUNGSRAM "KRYPTON"

Stocked by
ALL GOOD DEALERS
VOLKART BROS.
SOLE IMPORTERS.

5 Books FREE

Spend just one anna in posting a letter asking for FREE copies of (1) The Rational Way to Superb Manhood. (2) Specimen copy of "Health & Vitality"—India's premier Health Magazine. (3) Physical Fitness for Marriage and two other books; and when the mail brings to your door all these five books post-paid, see what a big return you get for your one anna.
BRIJMOHAN & CO., BOMBAY, 1.

IT'S UNICORN
The fabrics for all weathers!
UNICORN FABRICS are fine strong light-weight mixture materials. Manufactured specially for the tropics
Unicorn
FABRICS
(A CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS PRODUCT)
UNICORN FABRICS

Messrs. KAPURCHAND & BROS.,
329,31, Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Swadeshi Market, BOMBAY 2.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)
CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS
Sold everywhere
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
Bombay & Madras.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.